

Charlie Bremner, family and friends

Research conducted by J. Ross and Associates in 2011

Introduction

James Charles Chatterton (Charlie) Bremner emigrated from Scotland in 1885 at the urging of family friend Archie Boag and joined him as one of the early homesteaders in what is now Strathcona County, Alberta, Canada. Archie was a dozen years older than Charlie, but the two had many exploits together. He married Edith Fielders, who had come west from Fredericton, New Brunswick to live with her brother Billy Fielders, another close friend. Aided by a substantial inheritance, Charlie expanded his farm, which he termed “The Mount”, while investing in other enterprises. He prospered in the early 20th century but then was hard hit by plunging stock values, particularly in the infant oil industry. He took his life in March 1928, at age 60.

Topics covered:

Charlie Bremner’s family of origin

Charlie arrives in the new world

Charlie’s expanding farm

Homes Charlie built

Charlie, the person

Charlie’s inner circle

- Archie Boag
- Billy Fielders
- Charlie, Edith and life at home

Charlie’s community involvement

Charlie’s business interests

Charlie Bremner’s death

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Charlie Bremner's family of origin

-- Extracted from "The Bremner Roots (<https://bremnerroots.co.uk>), pages 23-35.

- James Charles Chatterton (Charlie) Bremner was born in 1867 to David Bremner and his wife Agnes. They lived in Glasgow and had roots in both Scotland and Ireland.
- J.C.C.'s great grandfather, David Bremner (1770-1851), lived in Wick, near the northern tip of Scotland, where he was involved in a fish curing business. Around 1840, his son Alexander moved with his wife and family to Cork, near the southern tip of Ireland. There Alexander became a successful butter merchant and justice of the peace. He called their family home Benmore.
- Alexander's oldest son, David (1827-1885), was Charlie's father. David married Agnes Hamilton and they had 10 children. Agnes died in 1876, and their children were raised by her older sister, Jane. By then, the family was living in Glasgow, where David ran D. Bremner & Company, a produce and cotton business. He was prosperous enough to race with the Royal Clyde Yacht Club. David died of tuberculosis at age 58 in July 1885; his daughter Jane died in September that same year.
- A family friend, Archie Boag, had emigrated to Canada about three years before. When Archie heard of the family deaths, he suggested Charlie join him in what was then the North-West Territories. Within months, Charlie had accepted the challenge.
- Charlie's older brother David Bremner also immigrated to Canada. Arriving in British Columbia in 1886 after a stop at Clover Bar to visit Charlie, David tried farming on Vancouver Island, then mining in the Kootenays. David died in 1907 and is buried in Vancouver.
- Despite what some sources say, Charlie Bremner was not a remittance man—a prodigal son sent away with an allowance to avoid scandal. It seems his grandfather, Alexander Bremner, left each child £3000 (now about £250,000) when he died. If so, Charlie's father, David, had seed money to set himself up in Glasgow. David, in turn, left an estate of £20,000 (roughly equivalent to £3 million today). So despite a 25 per cent inheritance tax, each surviving child got about £250,000 in today's money. Charlie came with a legitimate inheritance that was his to invest in the new world.

Charlie Bremner and his immigration to Canada

Charlie Bremner arrived in Canada in his late teens and died at age 60. In less than five decades, he built a 500-acre ranch, invested boldly in emerging technologies and made a name for himself as a community leader. At the urging of family friend Archie Boag, Charlie Bremner arrived in Edmonton in October 1885 and almost immediately filed for a homestead at Clover Bar. [[Charlie Bremner and his immigration to Canada PDF](#)]



Interesting tidbit—

Cattle were branded to indicate their ownership. Charlie's brand was a small circle within a larger circle.

Charlie's expanding farm

Year by year, Charlie broke more ground and added to his holdings, buying both homestead and scrip land. He hired help, raised prize-winning livestock (especially horses and sheep) and imported dogs from his homeland to protect the animals from coyotes and foxes. He called his farm "The Mount."

Homes Charlie built

Charlie built a substantial log shack on his homestead, then a larger clapboard home, and finally the expansive dwelling now known as Bremner House.



Interesting tidbit—

Conveniences installed in Bremner House included a call button in the floor of the dining room that was connected to lights in the kitchen to summon the maid when her help was needed.

Charlie Bremner, the person

A tall Scotsman sporting an ever-present Stetson and a walrus moustache, Charlie Bremner was known as cheerful, witty, independent, persuasive and at times overbearing, but also kind and generous. With his wife Edith, he hosted notable parties. With friends Archie Boag and Billy Fielder, he lived life to the full.



Interesting tidbit—

Charlie Bremner was involved in multiple civil lawsuits, including one over the demise of a staghound imported from Scotland to protect his sheep from preying animals.



Interesting tidbit—

In 1895, Charlie Bremner was in what the local newspaper called a “serious accident” when the horses pulling his buggy were frightened by a bicycle. Charlie jumped to safety, but his buggy was “badly smashed” and one of the horses bolted away.

Charlie’s community involvement

Prominent in local clubs and societies, and active in sports (especially cricket and rugby), Charlie Bremner was a person people turned to when a persuasive voice was needed. He took part in area fairs (winning his share of prizes) and helped organize a Home Guard during the First World War. He not only encouraged other Scots to emigrate, but travelled with some who came.



Interesting tidbit—

A charter member of the elite Edmonton Club, Charlie was once reprimanded for riding his horse into the club and apologized—to the horse.



Interesting tidbit—

When the Grand Trunk Pacific trunk laid tracks through, neighbours enlisted Charlie Bremner to investigate why their community wasn’t slated for a stop. He interviewed officials to learn what was needed to earn a stop, and settlers banded together to prepare the site as required. When the train started running in 1909, it did indeed stop at what became known as Bremner’s siding.

Charlie’s business interests

Charlie Bremner delved into numerous business interests that extended his influence beyond his farm. He bought and sold land—both homestead and scrip, both rural and urban. He invested in resource and technological ventures, including air service, mining, early oil and oil sands exploration. He also raised and sold horses, some of them prizewinning. He prospered at first, but as the 1920s ticked along the value of those investments plummeted.



Interesting tidbit—

In the early 1920s, Charlie Bremner bought a preferred share in the Edmonton Aircraft Company run by Jock McNeill, which offered air taxi service to Calgary (\$4 for a round trip). But the open cockpit Avro 504K used castor oil as lubricant, and the passengers were soon covered in slick slime. The service did not last, and by 1928 Charlie's \$100 investment was worthless.

Charlie Bremner's death

Charlie Bremner died on March 16, 1928, at age 60. Earlier that same day, he had put in a bid at neighbour Allan Gillies' farm auction only to be told his cheque was worthless. He went home and shot himself. He was buried in the Edmonton cemetery, and his will was probated by the Royal Trust Company. In November 1929, the Schroter family purchased the farm for \$36,000.



Interesting tidbit—

While at the Gillies auction, Charlie Bremner sold a Yorkshire boar to John Jenkins. Upon returning home, Charlie alerted his farm manager of the sale. As a result, the boar's new owner had no trouble picking it up the next day despite Charlie's death.

Charlie Bremner's inner circle

Among Charlie Bremner's closest friends in the new world were Archie Boag, who first enticed him here, and Billy Fielders, a transplanted Maritimer. Billy's sister Edith became Charlie's wife, and together they turned "The Mount" into a community gathering place.

Archie Boag

Born January 18, 1853, Archibald (Archie) Boag grew up Renfrewshire, Scotland, the same parish as the Bremners. Their families were close. In 1882, he moved to Canada under the Canadian Pacific Railway land grant scheme, which allowed settlers to pay a small amount to occupy odd-numbered sections originally set aside for the railway and then gain title by making improvements. It was Archie's urging that brought Charlie Bremner to Canada; once both were here, they created many memories together. Archie was more than a decade older than Charlie and about a foot shorter, so the two made quite the pair. On November 1885, when Charlie Bremner staked his first claim, Archie filed for additional land in close proximity. Like Charlie, he continued buying homestead and scrip land and became involved in local organizations. He also served as overseer for Statute Labor and Fire District No. 2 when it first established. Archie may not have been the most fastidious farmer, but he was known for his kindness to Indigenous peoples. In 1898, he married Annie Adamson, also from Scotland; they had four children. He died in 1929 (a year after Charlie's death) at age 76 and was buried in the Edmonton cemetery.



Interesting tidbit—

Charlie Bremner lived with Archie Boag at first, and their hijinks are legendary. One story has them digging up a shorthorn bull that was killed on the railway to get the nose ring and brand off so they could collect damages.

Billy Fielders

Originally from New Brunswick, William (Billy) Fielders became one of Charlie Bremner's closest friends—and his brother-in-law. Billy moved to the area in 1887 after purchasing "Fairholme," a farm on Edmonton's south side previously owned by G.A. Simpson of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Company. He arrived from Calgary trailing 125 cattle, as he had snagged a contract to supply beef to the Indian Department. The next year, he received a land grant earned by volunteering in Calgary with in Steele's Scouts, a cavalry troop active in countering Louis Riel and others in 1885. Within a few years, most of his five sisters joined him at Fairholme, including Edith, a nurse who would marry Charlie Bremner. In 1899, he joined the Imperial army to fight in the Boer War. He died on March 9, 1941 and was buried in St. John, New Brunswick.



Interesting tidbit—

The animals on Billy Fielders' farm included tame moose, one of which he would hitch to a sulky.

Edith Bremner and life at home

Edith was one of eight children born in 1866 to John and Mary Fielders in St. John, New Brunswick. She trained in the United States as a nurse. In 1877, she came west to live with her brother Billy, as did four sisters. A keen horse rider, she was a cultured woman who also sang and played piano. Edith married Charlie Bremner in 1893 and joined him on his growing farm, proving a gracious host. They had no children, but opened their home to sister Alice Fielders, who suffered lingering injuries in an accident involving a horse. They also took in a neighbour boy, Bobby Lowe, after his mother died—until his father married again. Local society pages often reported on the couple's activities, including an event involving 40 guests in 1913, around the time Bremner House was likely completed. That grand home became a community hub, hosting everyone from hired help and local youth to dignitaries from afar. After Charlie died, Edith sold the property. She spent time with a sister in Victoria, B.C. and eventually returned to Fredericton, New Brunswick, where she died in 1963 at age 97. She is buried next to her brother Billy.



Interesting tidbit—

It was said that Edith Bremner would often ride the 16 miles to Edmonton and back on one of The Mount's thoroughbred horses.

Charlie Bremner and his immigration to Canada

Date	Details	Source
Pre-1885	<p>Charlie Bremner's family of origin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> James Charles Chatterton (Charlie) Bremner was born in 1867 to David Bremner and his wife Agnes. They lived in Glasgow and had roots in both Scotland and Ireland. J.C.C.'s great grandfather, David Bremner (1770-1851), lived in Wick, near the northern tip of Scotland, where he was involved in a fish curing business. Around 1840, his son Alexander moved with his wife and family to Cork, near the southern tip of Ireland. There Alexander became a successful butter merchant and justice of the peace. He called their family home Benmore. Alexander's oldest son, David (1827-1885), was Charlie's father. David married Agnes Hamilton and they had 10 children. Agnes died in 1876, and their children were raised by her older sister, Jane. By then, the family was living in Glasgow, where David ran D. Bremner & Company, a produce and cotton business. He was prosperous enough to race with the Royal Clyde Yacht Club. David died of tuberculosis at age 58 in July 1885; his daughter Jane died in September that same year. A family friend, Archie Boag, had emigrated to Canada about three years before. When Archie heard of the family deaths, he suggested Charlie join him in what was then the North-West Territories. Within months, Charlie had accepted the challenge. Charlie's older brother David Bremner also immigrated to Canada. Arriving in British Columbia in 1886 after a stop at Clover Bar to visit Charlie, David tried farming on Vancouver Island, then mining in the Kootenays. David died in 1907 and is buried in Vancouver. Despite what some sources say, Charlie Bremner was not a remittance man—a prodigal son sent away with an allowance to avoid scandal. It seems his grandfather, Alexander Bremner, left each child £3000 (now about £250,000) when he died. If so, Charlie's father, David, had seed money to set himself up in Glasgow. David, in turn, left an estate of £20,000 (roughly equivalent to £3 million today). So despite a 25-per-cent inheritance tax, each surviving child got about £250,000 in today's money. Charlie came with a legitimate inheritance that was his to invest in the new world. 	<p>https://bremnerroots.co.uk/davids-children/james-charles-chatterton-charlie/</p>
1885	<p>Although he was a town boy with no experience in farming, Charlie left for Edmonton early autumn 1885. By October 5, he had filed for a homestead at NE 30-53-22 W4 at Clover Bar.</p>	<p>https://bremnerroots.co.uk/davids-children/james-charles-chatterton-charlie/ Also, homestead patent</p>

Charlie Bremner and his immigration to Canada		
Date	Details	Source
1885	English parents would send their children to North-West Territories to learn farming under the tutelage of an established farmer. Bocock says that Bremner was Archie Boag's "pupil" and later had pupils of his own. This was refuted by Sue Bremner, who says that Rollie Bremner has written that Boag and Charlie Bremner knew each other in Glasgow.	Interview, Bruce Bocock by Naomi Radford 19 December 1967, PAA GR1967.0307-1 and -2. Also, email correspondence Sue Bremner to Jane Ross, 2 June 2011
1885	The Canadian Pacific Railway was completed through Calgary. The railway laid on colonization cars for settlers. "Every time the train started up [after being at a station] you could hear the noise of the couplings coming closer, and when our car took up the slack, you had better be sitting on one of the slatted seats or hanging on to something or you would be knocked off your feet onto the board floor. The cook stove was in the back corner of the car; it was a huge black thing with six lids and an iron railing all around to keep pot and skillets from flying on the floor when the engine shunted. The berths were all upper and were always made up (with our own bedding of course)." At Calgary, Bremner would have had to switch to the Edmonton stage.	Cherished Memories, p. 677
1884	The Royal Mail and Stage line made fortnightly trips between Calgary and Edmonton, making sure not to leave Calgary until after the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Stops along the way included Peace Hills, Battle River, Red Deer Crossing and Willow Creek. Fare one way was \$25 with 100 pounds of baggage allowed.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , October 25, 1884, p. 4
1885	"Stage arrived on Tuesday on time, P. Campbell driver. One passenger, Mr. Bremner, direct from Scotland, to visit A. Boag, of Old Man's Creek, south side."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , October 8, 1885, p. 1
1924	Arrival by stage from Calgary might not have been romantic enough for Bremner. When interviewed by a Scottish newspaperman in 1924, Bremner claimed that he had arrived via Red River cart. Such a vehicle "lies near the site of the original shack, in a clump of bush, which has grown up around it. ... Its owner now does his business in a big modern motorcar, which can get over the somewhat uneven prairie roads at a pace a good deal faster than the patient oxen pulled this cart across the unbroken prairie."	Watt, <i>Settling in Canada</i> , Aberdeen Newspapers, 1924, p. 26

Charlie's expanding farm		
Date	Details	Source
1886	Charlie broke six acres the first year on his homestead at NE 30-53-22 W4.	Homestead patent
1887	Charlie broke another three acres and cropped nine acres.	
1888	On 11 April, Bremner bought 240 acres of scrip land no. 0060 from Virgine Robinson (NW 30 and the north ½ of SW30-53-22 W4). The price of the sale was \$500.	Alberta, Homestead Records, PAA 1970.313 film 2010, file 166028
1888	He broke another five acres on his homestead and cropped 14 acres.	
1888-1889	Charlie apparently took regular trips back to Scotland, the first trip of seven months in 1889. He returned at the beginning of May.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 11 May 1889, p. 1
1889	"Mr. Bremner brought out [from his recent trip to Scotland] a pair of Scotch staghounds, one of them a noted prize winner with which he proposes to rid his vicinity of coyotes and wolves."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 11 May 1889, p. 1
No date	Coyote hunting was a popular winter sport in the Clover Bar area.	
1889	By October Charlie had 23 acres broken, and 19 acres cropped. He owned four horned cattle, 40 horses, 30 sheep. He claimed that his homestead was worth \$200 on which he had four stables and a 30-foot well worth \$500. At the same time, he applied for a pre-emption on SE 30.	Homestead patent
1890	Charlie bought the east half of River Lot 19 (160A) on 3 September in Fort Saskatchewan that is scrip owned by Colin Fraser for an unknown amount of money.	Alberta, Homestead Records, PAA 1970.313 film 2014, file 242249
1890	Charlie applied for patent for his homestead at NE 30-53-22-W4 on 7 October.	Provincial Archives of Alberta
1890	On 1 December, Charlie purchased a pre-emption at SE 30-53-22-W4.	Alberta, Township Register for 30-53-22-W4

Charlie's expanding farm		
Date	Details	Source
1890	Bremner clipped 246.5 lbs of wool from his flock of 30 sheep, an average of 8.5 pounds to the fleece. He sold the wool in Calgary at \$.11 a pound. He had an 18-month old wether (castrated male) slaughtered that dressed at 100 pounds. He had an increase of 21 lambs from 12 ewes and suffered no losses. He attributed this to his pedigree stag hound, which he purchased in Manchester, England a year ago at a cost of £50 (\$200). "This dog has no difficulty in running down and killing a coyote, and during the winter he killed a number of coyotes and foxes. ...Mr. Bremner has a pair of these hounds, both thorough-breds."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 2 August 1890, p. 4
1890	Bremner took a number of prizes at the Edmonton Agricultural Society: heavy draught stallion, 1 st prize, \$8; heavy draft brood mare, 1 st prize, \$8; general purpose brood mare, 1 st and 2 nd prizes, \$3 and \$2; spring colt 1 st and 2 nd prizes, \$2 and \$1; general purpose team, 1 st prize, \$8; road or carriage brood mare, 1 st prize \$3; bull with pedigree 1 st , \$8; bull calf 1 st prize \$2; sheep 2 nd prize \$3; pair of lambs 2 nd prize, \$1; ram lamb 2 nd prize \$1, for a total winnings of \$50.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 18 October 1890, p. 2
1891	"On Saturday Thos. Thurston sold 80 acres of land on the south side, about a mile from town, to J.C.C. Bremner at \$5 an acre."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 11 April 1891, p. 1
1891	Bremner bought 239.3 acres of scrip land no. 0022 from Nancy Irvine in September (fractional w ½ 6-52-22 W4, NE 14-54-23 W4, NW 24-52-25 W4, NW 14-52-25 W4, those portions that lie east of the North Saskatchewan River). He paid \$350 for the land.	Alberta, Homestead Records, PAA 1970.313 film 2015, file 263644. Also, Canada, Certificates of Title 10 November 1891
1891	Nancy Irvine, Métis, had been issued scrip land ((NWHB Land scrip no. 0042) including fNE 14-54-23 W4 (47.3 acres). She sold this parcel to James Charles Chatterton Bremner in 1891.	http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/collectionsearch/Pages/record.aspx?app=fonandc&idNumber=1497955&new=8586310161490130269 Also, Alberta Land Titles
1891	"J.C.C. Bremner of Clover Bar has nineteen ewes which gave him 41 lambs this spring. One ewe gave a single lamb, 14 gave two each and four gave triplets. This is a return which is seldom or ever exceeded."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 16 June 1892, p. 1
1891	Bremner bought land scrip from George Blanc of a portion of River Lot 19 (165A) in Fort Saskatchewan. Caveats are placed against the property over the years. See below.	Alberta, Homestead Records, PAA 1970.313 film 2016, file 266867

Charlie's expanding farm		
Date	Details	Source
1892	Charlie was calling his farm Mount Farm. He had 75 Montana-bred mares that he bred to a Clydesdale stallion. He was also raising a flock of 47 ewes. "The sheep were kept fenced in near the house, and during the winter had been fed with cake and oats. They were of the Leicester and Shropshire breeds and the ram, a very fine Leicester, weighed over 200 lbs."	Ritchie, Manitoba and the North-West Territories, p. 15.
1892	In June Bremner advertised that Sandy "a well bred heavy draught stallion" that won 1 st prize at the Edmonton Agricultural Society in 1888-1891 and Billy, a general purpose stallion that won 1 st prize in 1890 and 1891, were available for stud services. There were three levels of fees: insured, season and single service. Sandy commanded \$12, \$10 and \$8.00 while Billy commanded \$10, \$8 and \$5.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 23 June 1892, p. 3. Also, <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 30 June 1892, pp. 6-7; <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 4 July 1892, pp. 7-8 and <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 25 July 1892, p. 3
1892	At Edmonton's Agricultural Society, Bremner showed his horses in the ring without ropes, which was against the rules. Someone complained. Bremner admitted to the offence and thus had to forfeit his prize money for that horse. At the same meeting of the society, Bremner had to face charges that he showed a horse that did not belong to him but the Society rejected the complaint. On the other hand, Bremner complained to the Society that W.H. Stephens showed pigs that did not belong to him but his complaint was rejected.	Cashman, Edmonton Exhibition, p. 21
1892	Bremner's stock again takes prizes at the Edmonton Exhibition in October: 2 nd prize for a roadster or carriage pedigree stallion \$3 prize money; 2 nd prize for a pedigree 2-year old roadster or carriage stallion; best heavy pedigree draught stallion on the ground, special prize \$10; heavy draught brood mare 1 st prize \$4; heavy draught gelding or filly 2 years old 1 st prize, \$2; heavy draught gelding or filly 1 year old 1 st prize \$2; spring colt for filly 1 st prize \$2; heavy draught team 1 st prize \$3; general purpose filly or gelding 2 years old 1 st prize \$2; general purpose filly or gelding 2 years old 1 st prize \$2; general purpose spring colt 1 st prize \$2; general purpose team 1 st prize \$3; brood mare roadster or carriage horse 2 nd prize \$2; filly or gelding 2 year old roaster or carriage horse 1 st prize \$2; filly or gelding 1 year old roaster or carriage horse 1 st prize \$2; spring colt or filly roadster or carriage horse, 1 st prize \$2; 2 nd prize for a saddle horse under heading roadster or carriage horse, \$1; heifer grade calf 1 st prize \$2; grade fat ox 1 st prize \$2; grade stock cow 1 st prize \$2; aged ram 1 st prize \$3; a pair of ewes 2 nd prize \$1; pair of ewe lambs 2 nd prize \$1; and a fat sheep 2 nd prize \$1. His total winnings were \$54.00. He did not win in the Durham cattle with pedigree classification or in ponies 14 ½ hands and under classifications.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 17 October 1892, pp. 4-5

Charlie's expanding farm		
Date	Details	Source
1895	Bremner applies to purchase Canadian Pacific Railway's SW 3-53-22 W4 at \$3 per acre. The purchase is cancelled May 31, 1895.	Canadian Pacific Railway Land Sales, Glenbow Archives M2272 vol. III contract number 6838
1894	Bremner takes 1 st prize at the Fort Saskatchewan Exhibition for his brood mare and foal and his 1894 foal.	Edmonton Bulletin, 22 October 1894
1895	Bremner took 1 st prize at the Fort Saskatchewan Exhibition in heavy draught horse, the same for a roadster matched team and a saddle horse or mare 7.5 hands high.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 3 October 1895, p. 4
1895	Bremner won 1 st prize at the South Edmonton Exhibition for his two-year-old colt, his one-year-old colt, his spring colt and his heavy draught team. He secured 2 nd prize for his saddle horse and another one-year-old. Bremner applied to purchase Canadian Pacific Railway SE 31-53-22 W4 at \$3 an acre.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 10 October 1895, p.3
1895	Bremner needed money and placed a mortgage on River Lot 19 in Fort Saskatchewan with the Imperial Bank of Canada "to secure certain indebtedness" on 14 June 1895. Within a year, he was able to discharge the mortgage.	Canada, Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands, Certificate of Ownership
1895	Bremner placed a mortgage on NW 30-53-22 W4 and the north ½ of SW 30-53-22 W4 on 14 June with the Imperial Bank of Canada "to secure certain indebtedness".	Canada, Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands, Certificate of Ownership
1897	Bremner applied and paid in full on 27 July Canadian Pacific Railway SW 3-53-22 W4 at \$3 an acre. This is the same quarter section that he held an option on in 1893 and forfeited in 1895.	Canadian Pacific Railway Land Sales. Glenbow Archives M2272 vol. 113, contract number 7505
1930s	Later owners referred to this quarter as the "Bremner Quarter".	Cherished Memories, p. 545
1897	Charlie Bremner won Dominion prizes for his Clydesdales. Also exhibited at the Edmonton Agricultural Fair.	Berry, "Clover Bar in the Making" p. 8.
No date	"He built up a fine farm, with a large herd of Angus cattle, a few Holstein milk cows, some pigs and a few head of Thoroughbred [<i>sic</i>] horses, besides a good outfit of work-horses and machinery. He had the biggest barn and the finest house in all that part of the country."	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling" p. 69

Charlie's expanding farm		
Date	Details	Source
No date	"There was also the story of how, when the Shorthorn bull owned jointly by himself and Archie Boag was killed on the railway and was buried by the section gang, the two of them spent half a day digging it up again. They had to get the brand off the bulls [sic] hide in order to collect damages from the railway. While they had him exhumed, they took the ring from his nose. Then the story went about of the two crazy Scotsmen who spent half a hot day digging up a dead bull to save the ring out of his nose!"	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling" pp. 69-70
1901	Kelleck Delorm and John Sanderson are listed in the census as living with the Bremners. Their occupation is listed as 'farm lab.' i.e. hired labourers.	http://search.ancestry.ca from the 1901 census
No date	Bremner bought SE 12-54-23 W4 from Seward. He rented it for a few years and then sold it to Adam Mark Sr.	<i>Cherished Memories</i> , pp. 443-444
1899	Bremner sold this part of his Irvine scrip land to Hugh Cinnamon on 29 June 1899: Fraction of NE 14-54-23 W4	Canada, Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands, Certificate of Ownership
1899	Bremner sold this fraction of his Irvine scrip land to R.E. Lendrum on 28 June 1899: Fraction of W1/2 6-52-24 W4	Canada, Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands, Certificate of Ownership
1900	Bremner and George J. Cassdy purchased this Canadian Pacific Railway land on 16 June: NE 19-52-21 W4	Canadian Pacific Railway Land Sales, Glenbow Archives M2272 vol. 122 13020; Certificate of Title
1900	Bremner places a mortgage on Lot 19, Fort Saskatchewan on 1 December 1900 for a second time, this one with Arthur Emery "to secure the repayment of \$1000 with interest at 9% per annum"	Canada, Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands, Certificate of Ownership
1900	Bremner paid off the mortgage he had placed on these lands on 24 August: NW 30 and the north ½ of SW30-53-22 W4	Canada, Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands, Certificate of Ownership
1901	Bremner bought 160 acres in NE 10-52-21 W4 and 80 acres in the S½ SW10-52-21 W4 on 25 July 1901.	Canada, Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands, Certificate of Ownership

Charlie's expanding farm		
Date	Details	Source
1901	On 4 October Bremner bought this scrip land SE 10-52-21 W4 near North Cooking Lake. The quarter only contains 81 acres as the rest is part of the Lake. He purchased the land from Mari Fayant who only received the scrip on 24 July 1901.	Canada, Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands, Certificate of Ownership
1901	Bremner sold quarter NW 24-52-25 W4 on 1 April of his Irvine scrip to F.P. Hobson.	Canada, Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands, Certificate of Ownership
1901	Close to home, Bremner's staghounds killed a porcupine to their regret. Bremner had to remove 24 quills from one dog and many more from the other dogs.	<i>Alberta History</i> 58 (2): 25 as quoted from <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 8 Nov. 1901
1907	On 10 August Charlie entered a claim on this quarter-section SW 20-52-21-W4 as a second homestead.	Alberta, Land Titles, Certificate of Title
1901	In March Bremner buys this scrip land of 240 acres from Angèle Pacquette: NW and N1/2 of SW 10-52-21 W4	Alberta, Homestead Records, PAA 1970.313 film 2069, file 615146
1902	For the third time, Bremner slapped a mortgage on Lot 19 in Fort Saskatchewan on 28 May 1902, this time with the Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation, "to secure the repayment of \$3000 with interest thereon at 8% per annum".	Canada, Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands, Certificate of Ownership
1903	Bremner bought out George Cassdy on 22 May 1903 on what had been Canadian Pacific Railway land sale in 1900: NE 19-52-21 W4	Canada, Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands, Certificate of Ownership
1904	Bremner sold his 81 acres North Cooking Lake ranch (SE 10-52-21 W4) to Thomas Cuthbertson Watson on 3 November 1904.	Canada, Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands, Certificate of Ownership
1904	Bremner sold this former scrip land (Angele Pacquette) NW 10 52-21 W4 and N12/SW 10-52-21 W4 to Thomas Cuthbertson Watson on 3 November 1904.	Canada, Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands, Certificate of Ownership

Charlie's expanding farm		
Date	Details	Source
1904	Bremner bought quarter SW 3-53-22 W4 and then on the same day, 22 March 1904, transferred the title to James A. Ross.	Canada, Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands, Certificate of Ownership
1930s	Later owners of SW 3-53-22 W4 referred to this quarter as the "Bremner Quarter".	Cherished Memories, p. 545
1905	Bremner bought these school lands (N½ 29-53-22-W4) in October. He paid \$13.25 per acre in the northwest quarter but only \$12.00 an acre in the northeast quarter. He bought the school lands on time, "one-tenth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale and the balance in nine equal successive annual instalments with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, to be paid with each instalment on the balance of the purchase money..."	http://search.ancestry.ca . Also, Alberta, Homestead Records, PAA 1970.313 film 2536, file 1719; Alberta, Land Titles, Certificates of Title 1 November 1905
1907	Charlie received patents on a second homestead at SW 20-52-21-W4.	PAA 1970.313 film 2771, file 1348791
1906	Bremner showed his thoroughbred horses at the Edmonton Exhibition and took prizes for his thoroughbreds at the Edmonton Exhibition: 1 st prize for thoroughbred mare with foul; 1 st prize for champion mare; and 4 th prize for foal on halter.	<i>Strathcona Evening Chronicle</i> 4 July 1907, p. 1 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
No date	"J.C.C. (Charles) Bremner was often seen traveling [<i>sic</i>] along a country road with a well match [<i>sic</i>] team of light weight driving team of horses with a fancy harness with blue coloured driving reins pulling a stylish buggy with a couple of Scottish Deerhounds in the back."	Notes, Reg Marler Collection (*Note: Strathcona County does not have access to the collection and cannot verify the source document.)
1907	Charlie's brand was a small circle within a larger circle.	Alberta and Saskatchewan Brand Book 1907
1908	In February the team that Bremner was driving became frightened near Featherstonehaugh's sawmill when it blew its whistle. No damage was done but one of the horses was captured at Brinkman's old farm southwest of Fort Saskatchewan and the other was caught between there and the Fort.	<i>Fort Saskatchewan Reporter</i> 20 February 1908, p. 8

Charlie's expanding farm		
Date	Details	Source
Pre-1915	John McCabe and Featherstonehaugh were partners in a sawing operation "on the flats across the river from Pointe aux Pins". Later, after the 1915 flood that nearly ruined them, they set up a permanent sawmill at Fort Saskatchewan.	Cherished Memories, pp. 292-293
1908	Bremner sold this Irvine scrip quarter NW 14-52-25 W4 to John Pollard.	Alberta, Land Titles, Certificate of Title 16 January 1908
1908	On 29 January Bremner purchased quarter SE 31-53-22 W4 from the Canadian Pacific Railway.	Alberta, Land Titles, Certificate of Title
1909	Bremner sold his second homestead, SW 20-52-21 W4 to Joseph E. Horwood.	Alberta, Land Titles, Certificate of Title, 30 December 1909
1909	On 20 December, Bremner sold quarter NE 19-52-21 W4 to Joseph E. Horwood. The value of the land doubled to \$2000 from \$1000 when Bremner bought out George Cassdy in 1903.	Alberta, Land Titles, Certificate of Title, 20 December 1909
1909	Bremner sold 200 tons of timothy hay to the Grand Trunk Pacific at Stony Plain. He loaded the hay onto the rail cars to be shipped to Stony Plain.	<i>Fort Saskatchewan Reporter</i> 11 March 1909, p. 1 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
1909	"J.C.C. Bremner lost a very fine Kentucky horse last week."	<i>Fort Saskatchewan Reporter</i> , 20 May 1909 p. 8
1910	Bremner and the Canadian Northern Railway negotiated the sale of 80 acres in S½ 35-59-25 W4 for a town site, railway station and siding. This is at Clyde, Alberta. Bremner had use of the 80 acres until Canadian Northern Railway surveyed town site. He and the railways split the money from the sale of town site lots 50-50. The railway company approached landowners through Western Canada Land Company of Edmonton. This deal does not seem to have gone through.	Canadian Northern Railway Company, Correspondence between C.R. Stovel, Right of Way agent for railway to Bremner and H.M.E. Evans May – July 1910
1910-1928	Bremner kept wolf hounds and had dog kennels out back. He hunted coyotes.	Interview, Doris Hirsekorn by Judy Fehr 13 April 2010, Strathcona County Museum and Archives

Charlie's expanding farm		
Date	Details	Source
No date	"One of the favorite winter sports was coyote hunting, when men and women would gather at a starting point on horseback and with coyote hounds, take off en masse after their game.... The bounty of the day was sold on the market and the money donated to the newly formed United Farmers of Alberta ... or some other worthy cause. Pelts at that time were worth only about \$5.00 apiece, but those were the days when a little money had a big impact."	The Harrison Family, Cherished Memories, p. 40
1911	Bremner bought 39.64 acres in River Lot 19 in Fort Saskatchewan from Alexander Hamilton Bremner of 5 May but Coates retained an interest on 28 March. The lot was re-registered as River Lot 21. At the same time, John Coates slapped a caveat on the property "claiming an interest." The same caveats that were put against the rest of River Lot 19 applied to these 39 acres as well.	Alberta, Land Titles, Certificate of Ownership 27 March 1911
1911	On 5 May the mortgage on River Lot 19 in Fort Saskatchewan was discharged.	Alberta, Land Titles, Certificate of Ownership 5 May 1911
1911	J.J. Case Threshing Machine Company put a caveat on the Lot 19 in Fort Saskatchewan on 3 October	Alberta, Land Titles, Certificate of Ownership 3 October
No date	Bremner concluded an agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company Ltd. regarding a portion of this land for town site purposes: SW 7-53-22 W4	Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company Ltd. Agreement with J.C.C. Bremner, Library and Archives Canada RG30-I-A-4-6, Inv No. 30-21, MIKAN 1548454.
1912	Ernest Bocock slapped a caveat on 160 acres of River Lot 19 in Fort Saskatchewan on 1 May "an interest under an agreement for sale."	Alberta, Land Titles, Certificate of Ownership 1 May 1912
1912	Bremner and F. R. Benson were in Edmonton for the day "meeting their notes on farm machinery and the local implement houses report that collections are coming in very well indeed". A successful harvest meant that the farmers could meet their bank notes and spend money.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 4 December 1912, p. 12

Charlie's expanding farm		
Date	Details	Source
1912	Bremner hired Adam Mark to manage his farm. Adam Mark Sr. was born in 1883 in Northumberland, England and came out in May 1912. Bremner heard of him through Thornton of the Mountain Park coal mine who vouched for Mark. Thornton and Mark knew each other from being in a choir together in England. Bremner hires both Adam and his wife Mary Ellen until 1915 at which time they purchased a quarter section south of Fort Saskatchewan.	Cherished Memories, pp. 540-541
1913	Charlie paid in full for two quarters (N½ 29-53-22-W4) of school lands that he purchased in 1905. He sold this same land a couple of weeks later to William C. Edwards.	Township Register for 53-22-W4. Also, Alberta, Homestead Records PAA 1970.313 film #2536, file 1719; Alberta, Land Titles, Certificates of Title 5 December 1913 and 24 December 1913
1914	Bremner may have built his horse barn this year and dug a well for the barn.	Interview, Sten and Kirsten Nielsen by Jane Ross, 6 June 2011
1915	Bremner sold these 160 acres to John T. Coates on 26 May: E ½ River Lot 19, Fort Saskatchewan	Alberta, Homestead Records, PAA 1970.313 film 2014, file 242249
1915	Bremner sold these 165 acres to John Coates of 26 May: Portion of River Lot 19, Fort Saskatchewan	Alberta, Homestead Records, PAA 1970.313 film 2016, file 266867
1915	Bremner sold these 39.64 acres to John T. Coates on 26 May: Portion of River Lot 19, Fort Saskatchewan	Alberta, Homestead Records, PAA 1970.313 no film number, no file number
1915	Adam Mark, Bremner's farm manager, left and Bremner hires Huntly Roth to be his manager. Roth remained as Bremner's manager until Bremner's death in 1928.	Interview, George Jenkins by Jane Ross, 1 March 2011
1915	Adam Mark Sr. came out from Scotland with Bremner at some point. He left his wife and baby son, Adam, back home but sent for them later. He was an excellent farmer and received a Master Farmer award. Jenkins feels that Bremner brought him to Canada because he was knowledgeable. He was Bremner's farm manager until 1915.	Interview, George Jenkins by Jane Ross, 1 March 2011

Charlie's expanding farm		
Date	Details	Source
1916	The 1916 census lists Charlie as owning these quarters: T53-22 and part of T53 and 54, R 23 and 24, east of the river including river lots.	http://search.ancestry.ca for 1916 census
1916	Bremner bought "from Miller & Turnbull, Scotford, two spans of fine mules."	(Fort Saskatchewan) <i>The Conservator</i> 19 October 1916, p. 8 https://librarysearch.assembly.ab.ca
1918	The Bremner third house is featured in the promotional pamphlet of the Edmonton Board of Trade.	Edmonton Board of Trade, cover
1920	Charlie took over the lease on the Wilson farm from the Bocock family. Part of the deal was that one of the sons, Geoff, was to go with four horses to work with Charlie's outfit from spring through harvest.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 72
1920	Bremner also hired Huntly and Jack Routh, Tom Wheelton, a veteran of the First World War. Wheelton took care of Bremner's dairy cattle and pigs and worked in the garden. Bremner also had a team of four good geldings. Had a double 12-gang plough and double 14s. By now Bremner had 2 ¼ quarter sections, half of which was cultivated. Five acres a day counted as a fair day's work although sometimes could do seven acres. When Bocock approached Charlie Bremner to collect threshing wages, he would not pay him in cash, but offered him to pick from his wild bunch of a youngster he could break to the saddle.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", pp. 74, 80
1915, 1920	Adam Mark was Bremner's farm manager until 1915. Then in 1920, Huntly Routh was taken on by Bremner who had also hired his brother Jack. Huntly remained Bremner's farm manager until 1928. After Bremner's death, Huntly was out of a job so he went to work for the County doing mostly road work in the summer and odd jobs in the winter. He bought his own farm in 1921 adjoining the Bremner farm.	Interview, George Jenkins by Jane Ross, 1 March 2011. Also, <i>Cherished Memories</i> , p. 631
No date	Bremner bought his lumber for his big horse barn from B.C., as did Allan Gillies. The lumber came by boxcar.	Interview, George Jenkins by Jane Ross, 8 March 2011
1920s	Bremner's barn was high enough that its eavestrough could empty into a grain hopper that Charlie had recovered from an elevator that had burned (the Alberta Grain elevator at Bremner?). The hopper was on posts close to the east end of the horse barn with a tap set into its lowest point for drawing out water. The water in it would get quite warm on sunny days and was great to bathe in after a day's haying.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p.82

Charlie's expanding farm		
Date	Details	Source
1920s	Bremner had a two-cylinder Titan tractor and a 20-inch Aultman Taylor separator which three bundle racks were able to keep up to, with one field pitcher in the field. Jack Routh was tractor man and Tom Boag ran the separator. With this little outfit it took all fall to thresh the Bremner and Boag crops.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 102
1910-1922	Titan was the name of a Deering model. Deering Harvester Company and McCormick Harvesting Company merged to become harvester Company in 1902 but kept their separate dealerships and tractor lines. In 1921 the Titan line was retired in favour of the McCormick Deering 15/30.	Notes, Reg Marler Collection (*Note: Strathcona County does not have access to the collection and cannot verify the source document.)
1920	Bremner sold 80 acres in SW 30-53-22 W4 that he had bought from Virginie Robinson in 1888 to Charles Collard.	Alberta, Land Titles, Certificate of Title, 29 March 1920
1920-1922	Bremner always took a load of wheat to the flourmill in Edmonton to have it milled for his own use or traded for flour, eliminating the middle man and getting their flour at cost. He sent Jack Routh and John Martin, each with a load of wheat. They had loaded up the night before and had early breakfast so as to be on the road before daylight and home in good time with the flour.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 106
1920-1922	Once a farm hand got badly frost-bitten hands and the other farm hand took the afflicted into the bunkhouse. The other called the Boss on the phone and Charlie brought laudanum to deaden the pain; they worked over his hands for hours and John was lucky he did not lose any fingers."	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 106
1920-1922	"Bremner had a small band of saddle stock ... the two old brood mares were a) a big Standardbred belonging to the Evans family in Edmonton and b) Rosebud, a Thoroughbred [sic] that had been shipped from England as a present to Charlie by a lady as a thank you for some service he had been able to do for her. The mare had the unfortunate tendency to produce mainly male offspring, which left Charlie with a few stallions to dispose of, but did not increase the herd very fast. Charlie raced one of these offspring, 'Ben More', and won the Calgary derby. He was kept as a stud horse. Another he sold to a livery barn in Fort Saskatchewan and the third, 'Ben Lomond', he traded to a rancher for six grade Percherons. When they arrived they were thin and small for their age because of poor treatment but with care Bremner was able to break them to harrow."	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 74
No date		

Charlie's expanding farm		
Date	Details	Source
1903	"Rosebud III" was a thoroughbred born in 1903 in England. "Ben Lomand" was her first recorded offspring, born in 1913 in the USA.	http://www.sporthorse-data.com/d?i=10707193&z=LQ16kC
2011	In Gaelic, Ben More means Large Mountain. Benmore was also the name of Alexander Bremner's home.	https://bremnerroots.co.uk/alexander/
No date	Edward B. Nowers bred his stallion to Bremner's "Rosebud III". This mare had been sent to Alberta by Mr. Bremner's sister Lady Meux whose horse had just won the derby. (Since there was no "Lady Meux", Nowers was probably repeating a story he heard).	Interview, Edward Nowers by Naomi Radford June 1971, PAA 71.209
Circa 1918	The informant Mrs. Leonard Crookston was "taught to ride by Charlie Bremner whose large farm in the district named for him was always a great centre, when she won the title (gold medal) of the best girl rider in Alberta at the age of 13".	Interview, Mrs. Leonard Crookston by Naomi Radford March 1970, PAA 70-167
1924	"Mr. Bremner's chief occupation is horse raising. He has 75 mares mostly Montana-bred, weighing on an average about 1,200 lbs. and he is crossing these with a Clydesdale horse. A small flock of 47 ewes that he had was the most prolific I have heard of, the increase having been over 200 per cent, not a few ewes having presented him with three lambs. The sheep were kept fenced in near the house, and during the winter had been fed with cake and oats. They were of the Leicester and Shropshire breeds, and the ram, a very fine Leicester, weighed over 200 lbs."	Watt, <i>Settling in Canada</i> , Aberdeen Newspapers, 1924, p. 15
1927	Bremner sold quarter NW 30-53-22 W4 that he had purchased from Virginie Robinson in 1888, to Edward Phelan.	Alberta, Land Titles, Certificate of Title, 8 October 1927
1927	Bremner sold Lot 13 in Fort Saskatchewan, 88.9 acres, to James B. Oliver of Grande Prairie on 10 October for \$615.48.	Alberta, Land Titles, Certificate of Title 10 October 1927
1928	Charlie held a farm auction in which he sold livestock and machinery. This point is refuted by Jenkins who says that Bremner attended the auction of Allan Gillies on 16 March when his cheque was deemed by the auctioneer to be "no good." Afterwards, he committed suicide, "pride, nothing but pride."	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 132. Also, interview, George Jenkins by Jane Ross, 8 March 2011

Homes Charlie built			
Topic, location	Date	Details	Source
First house at NE 30-53-22 W4	1886	Charlie built his first house, a log shack 26' x 22' with a shingled roof worth \$1,000 by May 1886.	Homestead patent
Second house at NE 30-53-22 W4	1889	"J.C.C. Bremner is putting up a large dwelling on his farm at Clover Bar. K.A. McLeod, builder".	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 15 June 1889, p. 1
Edmonton telephone district	1893	Alex Taylor of Edmonton forms the Edmonton District Telephone Company on 10 July and by 1903-04 he had 290 Edmonton subscribers, 60 in Strathcona, 14 in St. Albert, 16 in Fort Saskatchewan and his rural line has 11 subscribers.	Cashman, <i>Singing Wires</i> , pp. 68-69, 120
Edmonton telephone district	1903	Alex Taylor of Edmonton runs a telephone line from Edmonton to Fort Saskatchewan through Clover Bar district. He began with five subscribers, then 11 and down to seven subscribers.	Cashman, <i>Singing Wires</i> , pp. 114-115
Edmonton telephone district	1904	Alex Taylor sells his telephone company to the City of Edmonton for \$17,000 approved by plebiscite 19 December 1904.	Cashman, <i>Singing Wires</i> , pp. 120-121
Edmonton and area telephone district	1906	Fort Saskatchewan got telephones in 1898 but there was no connection with Edmonton until 1903. In June of that year, Alex Taylor's telephone company ran a line through Clover Bar and on to Fort Saskatchewan. In addition to the toll line, there was a rural line for the farmers, the first rural line in Alberta. By the spring of 1906, JCC and James Atkinson had phones.	Photocopies of an unknown local history book from Strathcona County Museum and Archives, p. 325
The Mount	1906	J.C.C. Bremner of Clover Bar is a telephone subscriber to Edmonton Municipal Telephone Company, 1906. He was not listed in the 1902 Edmonton District Telephone Company List of Subscribers. He is not listed again under the City of Edmonton Telephone Directory.	City of Edmonton Telephone Directories, 1902-1906
Rural Canada	1908	The standard "farmer's telephone" was Northern Electric's model 1317-G.	Cashman, <i>Singing Wires</i> , p. 150
The Mount	1926	J.C.C. Bremner's telephone number is R3911.	Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timer's Association, City of Edmonton Archives, MS 56 A2010-23/1 p. 55

Homes Charlie built			
Topic, location	Date	Details	Source
The Mount	1922	Charlie hired Jack Karran, a carpenter, to tear down his second house. Karran and Geoff Bocock shared a room in what had been the back porch of the old house. It had been pulled off the house and the open end boarded up to make a hired hand bedroom but it was draughty.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 86
NE 30-53-22 W4. 53452 Range Road 225	1910-1913	Charlie built a 5,400 sq. ft three-storey red brick home in the Arts and Crafts style, uncommon in rural Alberta at the time. It was not an ornate building but it was typical for the time. It was well proportioned and well built. Charlie had it built on a low hill so could be seen.	Murray, Feasibility Study, p. 3. Also, <i>Sherwood Park News</i> 1 Sept. 2004
NE 30-53-22 W4. 53452 Range Road 225	1910-1913	Exterior of house: bell cast hip roof, cedar shingles on upper half of walls, sawn cedar shingled roof. There was a balcony on the second floor in the northwest corner. Windows were double-hung. House had three chimneys. A verandah ran across west elevation and part of the south elevation. There was a conservatory on the south side of the entrance. Interior: wainscoting was throughout main floor but not in the kitchen. Woodwork was stained a dark brown. First floor had a large dining room with a walnut dining room suite. There were various pieces of art and sculpture on main floor. Each of the three fireplaces had decorative ceramic tile hearths. There were hardwood floors throughout the house.	Murray, Feasibility Study
	1910-1913	Living room had a grandfather clock and a fireplace made of PA bricks.	
	1913	There was a well in the basement of the house. The water had high iron content.	Interview, Maurine and Randy Schroter by Jane Ross, 13 June 2011
	1913	There was a small balcony on the west side of the second floor.	Interview, Maurine and Randy Schroter by Jane Ross, 13 June 2011
	1913	The house had two bathrooms, a two-piece on the main floor and a three-piece on the second floor.	Interview, Maurine and Randy Schroter by Jane Ross, 13 June 2011
	1913	There was a large cast iron sink in a counter that ran under the window in the eating area of the kitchen (the east room). There were cupboards on either side of the window.	Interview, Maurine and Randy Schroter by Jane Ross, 13 June 2011

Homes Charlie built			
Topic, location	Date	Details	Source
Western Canada	1895-1914	Large Victorian homes in western Canada were owned by local elite – businessmen, Hudson’s Bay Factors, colonial administrators, agents for lumber, financiers, merchants, ranchers and entrepreneurs. Most entrepreneurs did well “because of their ability to capitalize on a society almost completely lacking in business infrastructure.” Early settlers were looking for status that was not as obtainable back home as in the new, raw west. Even though High Victorian architecture belonged to an earlier time prior than that of the prairie settlement, it pervaded the west because it was thought that the outdated mansion as “the ideal expression of their success.” The house, then, was the gauge of their social position. Bremner’s house was not High Victorian but Arts and Crafts. Nevertheless, he maintained the Victorian propensity for “space and privacy, with each room having its own particular place in the life of the household”, e.g. billiard rooms. Therefore, many wealthy homes are a hodgepodge of design.	Bouwsema, “Victorian Homes on the Prairies ...”, p. 2
Edmonton district	1895-1914	Brick and stone were regarded as elite building materials. By 1909 brick was the preferred building material in Edmonton’s wealthy neighbourhoods. Around the WWI, clinker brick became fashionable perhaps due to Arts and Crafts movement and its emphasis on natural and rustic materials. Brick was expensive due to labor costs associated with its production.	Wetherell, p. 129-132
	1895-1914	Edmonton boasted the province’s first brickyard but even by 1900 there were few brickyards in the province. Boom years of production were 1907-1912. Brick industry suffered setbacks with the collapse of the land boom in 1913 and then with WWI, and many brickyards closed during the war, some to re-open afterwards. Most failed though during the 1930s.	Wetherell, <i>Homes in Alberta</i> , p. 129-132
Gallagher Flats, Cloverdale, Edmonton	1895-1914	Peter Anderson established as a bricklayer and contractor by 1899. By 1913 he was making 75,000 bricks a day in 28 designs and had a labor force of 45 men. His beehive kilns were unusual in the Edmonton area. Anderson closed the brickyard in 1913 and did not start up again until 1929.	Manson, <i>Bricks in Alberta</i> , pp. 42-43

Homes Charlie built			
Topic, location	Date	Details	Source
	1915-1920	P. A. Anderson Brick Company listed in <i>Directory</i> 1915 but stated that Major Peter Anderson of Anderson Brick Company was on active service. That entry stays the same for every year until 1920 when the Directory states "Anderson P. Brick Company (closed) 98 th Street, Gallagher Flats." In the same Directory under Brick Manufacturers, Anderson Brick Co of Gallagher Flats was listed for 1914 and 1915 only.	Henderson Directories 1914-1920
	1910-1915	P. Anderson's telephone was installed at least by 1910 and continued to be listed until 1915.	City of Edmonton Telephone Department Directory 1910-1915
	1912-1913	Since P. Anderson brickyard was closed 1913-1929, the bricks in Bremner's fireplace must have been installed sometime before the end of 1913. In September 1910 Ernest Brown visited the Bremner farm and took a number of photographs. These photos show the second house. Bremner, then, must have built his third house sometime between the autumn of 1910 and the end of 1913. In September 1913, the Bremners threw a party for 40 people. This may have been a house warming party. Also, in 1911 Bremner, as a director of the Mountain Park Coal Company, was awarded \$75,000. He may have re-invested some of this money back into the company, but he might have also decided to build a larger house with some of this largess.	Analysis by Jane Ross
NE 30-53-22 W4	1918	Bremner's house was one of five homes used to illustrate the wealth of the district in a promotional pamphlet. The house is shown with vines (hops?) growing on verandah trellises.	Edmonton Board of Trade, no page
NE 30-53-22 W4	1918	The second floor had three bedrooms with a bathroom that had a porcelain tub with cast iron legs. There was also a flush toilet and electric lights powered by a generator.	
NE 30-53-22 W4	1918	The third floor had a large party room where there were two pool tables and a piano.	Edmonton Journal, 26 July 2009
NE 30-53-22 W4	No date	Bremner had two wells in the basement of the house and possibly a third outside the side door. The water was very hard and water from side door well the best.	Interview, Sten and Kirsten Nielsen by Jane Ross, 6 June 2011
NE 30-53-22 W4	1918	Charlie hired a servant to do housework. She was only allowed to use back stairs.	<i>Edmonton Journal</i> , 26 July 2009

Homes Charlie built			
Topic, location	Date	Details	Source
NE 30-53-22 W4	No date	Bremner had a calling button in the floor of the dining room that connected to a set of lights in the kitchen to alert the maid that she was wanted in the dining room.	Personal communication, Sten Nielsen to Jane Ross, 6 July 2011
NE 30-53-22 W4	No date	The maid's calling system was installed in the kitchen and the master bedroom.	Personal communication, Barb Schroter to Jane Ross, 27 July 2011
NE 30-53-22 W4	1922	Charlie invited hired hands to the house for dinner and then up to the billiard room on the third floor to level the billiard table. Charlie put old playing cards under the legs to level it.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", pp. 85-86
NE 30-53-22 W4	1920s	House became a social centre for the community. Colonel Younger and his wife were good friends of the Bremners. Mrs. Younger was a fine pianist who played the grand piano and sang.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 69
NE 30-53-22 W4	No date	"Every fall Charlie had a carload of Mountain Park Collieries' good steam coal shipped by rail to Bremner siding on the C.N.R. when he would put every available man and team hauling it the five miles to his house." Steam coal for railways and other steam engines was too hard for home heating so this may be local lore. It is more probable that Bremner had a carload of domestic coal from Dawson or other local mines, perhaps the Daly mine.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 69
	No date	Charlie stored wine and imported Scotch whiskey in the basement.	Interview, Doris Hireskorn by Judy Fehr 13 April 2010, Strathcona County Museum and Archives
	No date	Bremner built a single car garage near the northeast corner of the garage east of the driveway.	Interview, Allan and June Schroter by Jane Ross, 2 June 2011
	1920s?	Bremner entertained a party of Scottish editors who were visiting Edmonton.	Edmonton Journal, 17 March 1928
	1924	"A visit to the fine farm of Mr. J.C.C. Bremner in the Clover Bar district, near Edmonton showed very convincingly what can be done by a pioneer farmer. ... Today modern barns, up-to-date outbuildings and 'a house which would grace a residential corner in a modern city' form the equipment of a flourishing 800-acre farm."	Watt, <i>Settling in Canada</i> , Aberdeen Newspapers, 1924, p. 25

Charlie Bremner, the person		
Date	Details	Source
1885-1928	JCC (Charlie) Bremner stood 6'5" and sported a walrus moustache. He always wore a big Stetson hat that he wore year round and "distained the use of an overcoat" from <i>Edmonton Journal</i> , at the time. He was an optimistic and cheerful person.	<i>Edmonton Journal</i> , 26 July 2009, "Charlie's Place" by Paula Simons
1885-1928	"Charlie [Bremner] was a big man in every way, bluff in manner, even a bit overbearing at times, with a keen eye for business, though he could be very kind and generous on occasion."	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 69
1885-1928	"Charlie Bremner was a Scotsman ... He was a big man, stood about six feet three and weighed well over two hundred pounds. He was physically a strong man and intellectually of bold and independent spirit. He had licked a number of 'good men' and was, in short, a dangerous man to meddle with."	Griesbach Collection, p. 322
1891	Archie Boag and Charlie lived life to the full. They along with Billy Fielders, rode their horses three abreast up the steps of Edmonton House on Railway Street (now 103 St.) They hitched their horses to the bar and stayed for three days.	Cashman, Best Edmonton Stories, p. 89
	Bremner signed a petition as an Edmonton ratepayer requesting less taxation of churches.	Town of Edmonton, Outgoing Correspondence of the Town Clerk. City of Edmonton Archives RG8 Class 3, File 8.
1895	Bremner was in a "serious accident" in Edmonton when his horses that were pulling his buggy were frightened by a bicycle. Bremner jumped to safety after several hundred yards. The buggy was "badly smashed" and one of the horses got completely away. The newspaper goes on to chastise "wheelmen" who hog the road.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 22 April 1895, p. 1
1894-1905	Bremner was involved in at least five civil lawsuits. It is hard to know exactly what the issues were. File 598 Dickson Wilkie sued him for a mere \$9.30 plus interest for goods, wares and merchandise delivered to Bremner in 26 March 1894; Matthew McCauley sued Bremner and Duncan C. Robertson for \$74 plus interest for work and labor in November 1894; James McKernan sued for \$58.60 on 20 March 1897; and F.A. Osborne sued him for \$20.96 for goods, wares and merchandise, perhaps lumber on 18 June 1897. Not to be outdone, Bremner sued Harry Walker of Agricola for killing a staghound. He demanded \$50 in damages. One of his staghounds, yellow and white in colour and 30 inches at the shoulder that he used for coyote hunting was 85 pounds. The dog was worth \$100. He only claimed \$50 since the hound was just a puppy 18 months old. At the time of the trial, 13 November 1905, Bremner was down to one staghound from four dogs. One dog was poisoned, one dog ran loose. He keeps about half a dozen dogs, not all staghounds.	Alberta, Records of Alberta Civil Cases, files 598, 908, 1926, 1956 and 5199.

Charlie Bremner, the person		
Date	Details	Source
1897	In the case with James McKernan, a year after Bremner took possession of whatever Bremner purchased (it is not itemized in the documents) he had only paid \$5.00 on the initial \$57.55 worth of goods.	Alberta, Department of Attorney General, files from the Supreme Court, North-West Territories, Records of Civil Cases. Provincial Archives of Alberta 69.305/1926
1903	Bremner and Harry Walker (see above) went to the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories over the alleged killing of Bremner's staghound. The defendant was levied court costs of the examinations for discovery, plus another \$25 for other costs. In the Affidavit of Disbursements each of the defendant's witnesses (eight of them) was paid \$2.80-3.80 depending on distance to Edmonton trial. Bremner claimed the dog was killed in August 1903. The judge did not hand down his statement until October 1905. Bremner hired William A.D. Lees of Short, Cross, Biggar and Ewing, advocates, Edmonton as his lawyer. In the examination, Walker admitted to killing a dog similar to those he had seen at Bremner's place. He shot the dog between 11:00 p.m. and midnight. There were no witnesses. The judge reserved judgement until he read the examination for discovery to find out if there was enough evidence to convict the defendant. Bremner claimed that the dog's father cost him \$200 and the bitch \$150. Under examination, Bremner claimed that it was the damages he was after (one of the reasons he only claimed \$50) but that he wanted to ensure that this did not happen again. Bremner missed the dog right away but didn't know what happened for about a year. In cross-examination, Bremner admitted that his staghounds had "treed some Galicians" about 10 years ago. At the time of the trial, 1905, Bremner had only one dog "of this class" left although four years earlier he had four of them. One was poisoned, one died. Bremner admitted to having six other dogs, not staghounds. Although not impressed with the statements of the defendant, the judge ruled that there was insufficient evidence that the dog killed was indeed Bremner's.	Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, files from the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Records of Civil Cases Provincial Archives of Alberta, 69.305/5199
1899	Article 28 of the original constitution of the Edmonton Club forbade any member to bring a dog into the establishment. After Bremner rode his horse into the building, the Board of Governors wrote Bremner a letter of reprimand. Bremner apologized – to his horse. Yet, he was not kicked out of the Club and remained a member until his death.	Edmonton Club fonds, City of Edmonton Archives, MS 628, box 1 Minute Books 1899-1910
No date	Bremner was a charter member of the Edmonton Club.	<i>Edmonton Journal</i> , Obituary 17 March 1928
1899-1928	Bremner was a charter member of the Edmonton Club that was incorporated under Ordinance of the North-West Territories on 29 April 1899.	Edmonton Club fonds, MS 628, box 1 Minute Books 1899-1910, City of Edmonton Archives

Charlie Bremner, the person		
Date	Details	Source
1899-1909	Bremner was one of 56 signatories to a petition to the Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories to grant the incorporation of the Edmonton Club. Other founding members were William Edmiston, St. George Jellett along with local lawyers, bankers, and businessmen. It was a gentlemen's club where women were not allowed. The Club was the brainchild of Alex Taylor. The objectives of the Club were "recreation and social intercourse between the members thereof and their friends duly introduced as such and for such other purposes as are usual with clubs established elsewhere." Other like institutions were the Ranchmen's Club of Calgary and the Assiniboia Club in Regina. The Club bought a two-storey frame building on a 50-foot lot on the north side of Jasper Avenue between Queen Street (99 Street) and McDougall Street (100 Street). A few years later, the Club moved the building to a new location on the corner of McDougall Street and College Avenue (Macdonald Drive). On 31 July 1905, membership stood at 122. The entrance fee was now \$100 and annual subscription was \$30. A new building was erected in 1908/09.	Edmonton Club fonds, City of Edmonton Archives MS 628, box 1 Minute Books 1899-1910,
1899	Bremner bought one share Capital stock in the club, value \$100. At the time of his death, the stock was worth \$40.	Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Probate of Will, Inventory A
1910s?	Charlie liked his whiskey, kept coyote hounds and wore a Stetson winter and summer.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 69
No date	Different sources call Bremner's dog breeds by different names. Bocock calls them "coyote hounds". Newspaper sources refer to them as "stag hounds" and other sources call them "wolf hounds".	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 69. Also, <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 11 May 1880, p. 1
1910	Bremner appealed to Hon. Frank Oliver, M.P., to amend the Criminal Code to prevent poison being exposed to animals. It may be that one of his dogs died or was sick after having eaten poison, but this is not verified.	Library and Archives Canada RG13-A-2, R188-39-8-E Inv. No. 13-1 MIKAN 1343662
No date	Archie Boag and Charlie Bremner always wore wide brimmed Stetsons and never covered their ears in the winter.	Cherished Memories, p. 624
1920-1922	The Bococks moved to Bremner in 1920 and had the section next to J.C.C. Bremner. "He was one of those real old timers, he went around in one of these policemen's hats, you know, drove a run-about coupe, a Buick."	Interview, Bruce Bocock by Naomi Radford 19 December 1967, PAA GR1967.0307-1 and -2
1920s	Bremner owned a roadster "that was quite a familiar sight on the streets." He apparently drove recklessly without thought to horses and buggies on the road.	<i>Edmonton Journal</i> , 17 March 1928. Interview, Sten and Kirsten Nielsen 6 June 2011

Charlie Bremner, the person		
Date	Details	Source
1922	Once the crop was sown, Bremner's hired hands were given every Saturday afternoon off, so there were frequent picnics and boys able to get home some weekends. One day when Tom and Mrs. Wheelton were away in town and Mrs. Bremner was also away, Charlie had them all up to the house where he cooked and served dinner himself. Dinner that day was half a mallard duck each with the trimmings, followed by apple pie, everything very nicely done."	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 85
1920-1922	Mrs. Bremner had notable parties for young people to which the hired help were invited, with the Boags and some girls from town. They played games and stunts, danced to the phonograph and sung round the piano."	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 106
1924	Charlie was well known as a "go-getter".	<i>Wainwright Star</i> 14 May 1924 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
No date	Bremner "was an excellent manager and had the gift of getting the most out of everyone round him. He loved a practical joke and had the quick wit to back it up."	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 69

Charlie's inner circle: Archie Boag		
Date	Details	Source
1853	Archie Boag, born on 18 Jan 1853, had been born in the same parish, Renfrewshire, Scotland, as the Bremners and had known the Bremner family all his life.	https://bremnerroots.co.uk/davids-children/james-charles-chatterton-charlie/
1882	Archie Boag moved to Canada under Canadian Pacific Railway land grant scheme. He was a Presbyterian.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 17, April 1929, p. 1
1885	Boag took an unspecified "part" in the Riel Uprising	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 17, April 1929, p. 1
No date	Boag was a short man, 5'4", and thin.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p.69
1899	Boag was the overseer for Local Improvement District No. 2 when it was established in this year. <i>Lowe's Directory</i> stated that "the Date of Org'n'zn" was 1893. [Statute Labor and Fire District No. 2, declared in 1893, was the precursor to the local improvement districts.]	Lowe's Directory of the Edmonton District 1899
No date	Boag was known for his kindnesses to the Indians. At Christmas, he took a sleigh load of food and presents to Cooking Lake where many of them lived.	Cherished Memories, p. 623
1898	Archie Boag married Annie Adamson also from Scotland in May. They had three children.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 70. Also, <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 17 April 1929, p. 1
1884	Boag and J. Turner drove cattle and sheep up from Calgary.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 20 September 1884, p. 1
No date	The first flock of sheep in the area was driven up from Calgary by Archie.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 70. Also, <i>Cherished Memories</i> , p. 349
1885	Archie filed on this homestead at NW 28-53-22-W4 on 21 November. He received patent 30 November 1897.	Alberta, Township General Register
1890	Archie won some prizes at the Edmonton Agricultural Society: general purpose gelding one-year old 2nd prize, \$1; fat ox 1st prize, \$2. In both cases, Archie was part owner with a Mr. Edmiston.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 18 October 1890, p. 2
1897	Boag received patent on his homestead at NW 28-53-22 W4 in November.	Alberta, Township Register for 53-23-W4. Also, Certificate of Recommendation for Homestead Patent 15 September 1897
1899	Boag bought scrip land, SW 28-53-22 W4.	Canada, Dominion Lands receipt for SW 28-53-22 W4

Charlie's inner circle: Archie Boag

Date	Details	Source
1901	Boag was given full ownership of scrip land SW 28-53-22 W4 after payment of \$320 principal plus interest from 2/10/99 of \$28.45 for a total of \$348.45	Canada, Dominion Lands receipt for SW 28-53-22 W4
1905	Boag was a shareholder in the Fort Saskatchewan Industrial Exhibition Association but does not appear to have served on it Board of Directors.	Alberta, Department of Agriculture, Dairy Branch, PAA 67.21 file 21, Register of Shareholders in the Fort Saskatchewan Industrial Exhibition Association Limited
1907	Boag received patent on pre-emption SW28-53-22 W4 in October.	Alberta, Township Register for Tsp 53-23-W4
1907	Arthur Harvey and Frank Mackay immigrated to Canada on an Alberta-Great Britain government scheme that saw British young men assigned to western Canadian farms to learn about farming.	Cherished Memories, p. 117
1910	Boag did not belong to the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.	<i>Canadian National Records for Sheep Ottawa: Dominion Sheep Breeder's Association, 1910 p.p. vii-xi</i>
1928	Archie quite upset when Charlie Bremner sold off his livestock and machinery in an auction and then committed suicide.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 132. Also, <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 17 April 1929, p. 1
1929	Archie Boag, age 76, died and was buried in the Edmonton cemetery. He was a devout Presbyterian and a charter member of the Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers Association.	Also, <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 17 April 1929, p. 1

Charlie's inner circle: Billy Fielders		
Date	Details	Source
1885	At the beginning of the Riel Uprising, Inspector Sam Steele was instructed to form a militia cavalry troop to support the Alberta Field Force. Steele recruited 25 members of the NWMP and 42 local cowboys for his militia. He paid them \$2.00 to \$2.50 a day depending on rank. The Edmonton volunteers included civilian William Fielders.	http://steelescouts.ca/history/original-members/
1885	After the Riel Uprising, Captain J. K. Oswald of the Steele's Scouts wrote a memo re: land grant for William Fielders, "late Trooper in Steele's Scouts." Fielders fought with the Imperial army, not the Canadian, but as a Canadian he was entitled to a soldier land grant which he applied for.	http://www.lac-bac.gc.ca/panarchives/public_milkan/index
1885	Billy Fielders joined Steele's Scouts, one of 60 volunteers who signed up in Calgary during the 1885 Resistance. Steele's Scouts known as the "cowboy troop". They left Calgary to go first to Edmonton and then on to Frog Lake to bury the dead after the "massacre". From there they went to Frenchmen's Butte and then to Loon Lake where Scout Fielders shot and killed an Indian in a fire fight. "The scout's rifles got so hot that they had to be dropped on the ground to cool."	<i>Calgary Herald</i> 20 April 1935 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
1887	"W. Fielders is the purchaser of G.A. Simpson's late farm and residence, 'Fairholme' south side. When coming to possession he rode in from Calgary in two days."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 5 November 1887 p. 1
No date	Fairholme was located at SW 30-52-23 W4, southeast of a quarter-section called Tuxedo Park. Fielders might have sold Fairholme to W.D. Chamberlain, no date.	Mundy's Indexed Kay Map of Greater Edmonton
1882	G.A. Simpson was the general manager of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Company that had four townships in the Clover Bar area.	Biamonte, "The History of Clover Bar" pp. 2-3
1887	"Miss Fielders, sister of Wm Fielders of Edmonton, arrived last stage."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 26 November 1887 p. 1
1887	Billy Fielders got a contract to supply beef to the Indian Department after responding to an ad in the previous issue of the <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> . "The quantities are Edmonton 31,000 lbs.; Peace Hills 55,000 lbs.; and Saddle Lake 10,000 lbs. He was expected to start from Calgary on Thursday last with 125 head of cattle to fill the contract." To get such a contract he would have had to have political connections at that time.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 13 August 1887
1888	Billy Fielders was a volunteer with Steele's Scouts and was eligible for a land grant that was granted on 5 April 1888.	http://steelescouts.ca/history/original-members/
1889	Billy Fielders purchased two tame moose that had been brought to the Hudson's Bay fort in Edmonton from Lac Ste. Anne.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 28 December 1889

Charlie's inner circle: Billy Fielders		
Date	Details	Source
1890	Billy Fielders bought another moose from Mr. Bossange of St. Albert. Bossange had a pair of moose but as one was gored by a bull he decided to sell the other moose to Fielders. "They are kept in a large fenced field and are very tractable coming at a call of their owner and showing no desire to break out of the enclosure. They wintered well last season on hay and green oat straw. Mr. Fielders has had one of them hitched to a sulky and found it not so difficult to manage as an unbroken colt."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 28 June 1890, p. 1
1890	Billy Fielders played on the same cricket team (Clover Bar) as did Bremner.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 28 June 1890
1890	Billy Fielders exhibited his horses at the Edmonton Agricultural Society where he took 2 nd prize for both a Single Driver horse and a Saddle Horse in 1890.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 18 October 1890
1895	W. Fielders owned a warehouse on Jasper Avenue in Edmonton	Edmonton and District Directory 1895, p. 22
1897	Lot 70 Block 2 of the Hudson's Bay Company Reserve in Edmonton was bought by William Fielders.	Edmonton, Correspondence of the Town Clerk, p. 286. Also, Edmonton, Correspondence of the Town Clerk, letter to William Fielders from Fred K. Gibson, 3 May 1897, City of Edmonton Archives RG8, Class 4, File 1
1898	The Town Clerk had to write to Fielders regarding the state of a corral at the old Cartage Company stables in Edmonton.	Town of Edmonton. Correspondence of the Town Clerk, p. 668. Letter to William Fielders from Fred K. Gibson, Edmonton Town Clerk 18 July 1898. City of Edmonton Archives RG8, Class 4, File 1
1899	W. Fielders is no longer listed in <i>Lowe's Directory of the Edmonton District</i> . He had joined the Imperial army to fight in the Boer War.	Lowe's Directory of the Edmonton District, 1899
1899	In 1899, 57 volunteers left Edmonton for South Africa. Billy Fielders, though, joined the Imperial Army.	Historical Map of Edmonton (Northside)
1941	Billy Fielders, "retired farmer" died March 9, and was buried at the Forest Hill Cemetery, St. John, New Brunswick.	Bidlake, "Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredericton N.B., p. 81

Charlie's inner circle: Edith Bremner née Fielders, and life at home		
Date	Details	Source
No date	Edith was a daughter of John Fielders of St. John, New Brunswick.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 3 August 1893, p. 4
1866+	Edith's birth date was 16 April at St. John, New Brunswick. "She grew up on the Miramichi River and was trained as a nurse in the U.S."	Bidlake, "Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredericton, N.B. p. 38.
1887	"J.J.C. Bremner of Clover Bar who left Edmonton a few months ago for B.C. [British Columbia] returned this week."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 4 June 1887, p. 1
1887	"Miss Fielders, sister of Wm Fielders of Edmonton, arrived last stage."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 26 November 1887, p. 1
1890-1900	Bremner's first neighbours were R.P. Ottewell, Mr. Jellet, Archie Boag, J. Williams and the Daly brothers.	Cherished Memories, p. 347
1891	At a well-attended concert given in aid of the Presbyterian Church in Clover Bar, Miss Edith Fielders and P. L McNamara sang a duet "Our Jacks come home today". She also played a piano solo. One part of the programme included the Highland fling in costume and bagpipe music. "Refreshments were served at the close of the concert, and a pleasant dance followed for a few hours. The proceeds of the concert were about \$46."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 28 November 1891, p. 4
1891	Miss Fielders won \$.75 for her Lambrequin mantle, a covering for a fireplace mantle.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 17 October 1891
1893	A complimentary dinner was given to Bremner by his friends at the Alberta Hotel in Edmonton to celebrate his approaching marriage. Dr. Wilson was in the chair and vice chair was W.S. Edmiston (who with Archie Boag won a few prizes at the Agricultural Society in 1890).	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 3 August 1893, p. 1
1893	Charlie married Billy Fielders' sister Edith Lillian. She had been born in New Brunswick in 1866. They married at Billy's house at Fairholme, Edmonton. Fielders were of Irish stock. Bremner was Presbyterian, Edith Episcopalian (Methodist). SW30-52-23 W4	Bremner, "Charlie Bremner 1867-1928" pp. 1-28. Also, SC files; http://search.ancestry.ca 1901 and 1916 census. www.rootsweb.ancestry.com
1893	J.C.C. and Edith were married on 1 August and "left for their wedding trip to the Pacific coast on Tuesday's train."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 3 August 1893, p. 1
1893	Marriage was officiated by Rev. D.G. McQueen.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 3 August 1893, p. 4
1893	Witnesses to the marriage were Elsie Fielders of Fairholme and William Chamberlayne of Clover Bar.	Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Marriage Certificate

Charlie's inner circle: Edith Bremner née Fielders, and life at home

Date	Details	Source
1893	The Bremners returned from their honeymoon and a dinner was given at the Alberta Hotel in Edmonton "at which the usual order of things was reversed, the chair and vice presidents' chair being taken by ladies who proposed the toasts and did the responding. The affair was a pleasant success, the ladies acquitting themselves in their new role admirably." A dance was given by friends to the Bremners at Robertson's Hall. A cold supper was supplied by the Alberta Hotel. (Robertson Hall was built by Sheriff Walter Scott Robertson as a performance space. It was located at the foot of 97 th Street where the Shaw Conference Centre now sits. It burned down in 1906.)	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 21 August 1893. Also, <i>Real Estate Weekly</i> 13 April 2011
1894	Miss Fielders [must be Edith's sister Alice] was honoured with a ball "given at Robertson Hall on the occasion of her return from St. John, N.B. There was a large attendance at the Edmonton event, which would have been much larger had the river crossing not been so dangerous at the time." She was listed as from Fairholme, so she was still living with her brother, Billy.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 22 November 1894, p. 1
1899	John Fielders lived on Victoria Avenue as the only male in a household of four people. They were listed as Protestant.	Edmonton, Census 1899, City of Edmonton Archives R.G. 8 Class 4, file 2
No date	Edith had four sisters: Mrs. Wm. Robertson; Alice; Helen; and Mary Sarah who married St. George Jellett. Born in Canada West in 1859, St. George Jellett came west with a survey party. After a few years of farming at Clover Bar, Jellett moved to Edmonton where he worked as an insurance agent. He was the secretary-treasurer of the Edmonton District Telephone Company and the Edmonton Electric Light Company. The date of marriage is unknown. He, like Bremner, was a charter member of the Edmonton Club. In 1899 St. George Jellett resided on 7 th Street Hudson's Bay Reserve with two other males and one female. They were listed as being Protestant. His telephone number was 24.	Personal communication, Susan Bremner to Jane Ross, 1 April 2011. Also, <i>Edmonton Capital</i> 16 September 1913 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca ; Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Probate of Will; City of Edmonton Archives R.G. 8 Class 4 file 2, Census 1899; <i>Lowe's Directory of Edmonton & District 1899</i> .
1901	In the 1901 census of England we have found Charlie and Edith staying at the Charing Cross Hotel in London, at that time Charlie's brother Donald who was Deputy Commissioner for the City of London Police.	Email, Sue Bremner to Jane Ross, 2 June 2011
No date	"We were asking David's father Ian about his memories and he remembers letters from his Great Aunt Edith and also the lovely gifts they would bring back over with them to England. His fondest memory was of a lovely beaver fur they gave as a gift to Ian's mother. "	Email, Sue Bremner to Jane Ross, 2 June 2011

Charlie's inner circle: Edith Bremner née Fielders, and life at home

Date	Details	Source
1908	Elsie (Nellie) Fielders set up an art studio in The Cottage, the family home at 242 Seventh Street overlooking "the old Fort." "Most of the designs painted with such exquisite taste in coloring upon the dainty bits of china have been caught by the artist from the wild flowers of Edmonton district."	Edmonton Bulletin, 31 March 1908
1908	"Miss Elsie Fielders will open her studio with its ... dainty china to the public on Saturday April 4 th ."	Edmonton Bulletin, 2 April 1908
1908-1914	Elsie taught classes in china painting which continued to do until at least 1914.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 3 January 1908 and 20 January 1914
Pre-1909	The interview has a reference to Mrs. Fielders, age 80, being driven around town by an old gentleman until her daughter objects since people might talk.	Interview, Mrs. James Taylor by Naomi Radford, no date, PAA 70-174
1909	Edith's mother Mrs. John Fielders, "a gentlewoman of the old school" died at her home on Seventh Street at age 87 near the end of December.	Edmonton Bulletin, 31 December 1909
1909	John Fielders and his wife Mary had eight children. As of 1909, Thomas lived in New York City; William lived in Pretoria, South Africa; Edith was married to J.C.C. Bremner; Elsie (Nellie) lived at the family home at 242 Seventh Street, Edmonton; Alice lived at the family home with her sister; Mrs. Wm. Robinson lived in Fredericton, New Brunswick; and John lived at Poplar Lake. Mrs. St. George Jellett, another child of John and Mary Fielders, died at her home Glenview on Second Street in early April, 1909.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 7 April 1909 and 31 December 1909
1909	Mrs. St. George Jellett, ill for several months, died at age 53. She had come out from St. John, New Brunswick to live with her brother, William, at Fairholme, Clover Bar.	Edmonton Bulletin, 5 April 1909
1912	Alice seems to have lived with the Bremners before 1914 and her bout in the hospital. "Miss Alice Fielders who has been having a happy little visit among old friends in town, returned to Clover Bar on Monday."	<i>Edmonton Saturday News</i> 22 June 1912, p. 4 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
1914	"Miss Fielders to leave the Royal Alexander Hospital in a day or two to stay with Miss Nellie Fielders at The Cottage." However, she doesn't leave the hospital until 9 April 1914.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 6 March 1914 and Edmonton Bulletin, 9 April 1914
1914	"Miss Fielders has returned to Mrs. Bremner's 'the Mount' Clover Bar, after spending some time in the hospital and with her sister Miss Nellie Fielders, at the cottage."	Edmonton Bulletin, 18 April 1914
1914	Alice remained at the Bremner's until at least August 1914. "Mrs. Bremner, Clover Bar, leaves on Saturday for Nelson, B.C. During her absence Miss Nellie Fielders will be the guest of her sister Miss Alice Fielders at The Mount."	Edmonton Bulletin, 10 July 1914

Charlie's inner circle: Edith Bremner née Fielders, and life at home

Date	Details	Source
1914	The three families, Elsie and Alice Fielders, the St. George Jelletts and the Bremners, visited back and forth for weekends and Christmas holidays.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 20 August 1914. Also, <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 12 September 1914; <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 25 December 1914
1914	"Miss Fielders 'The Cottage' 242 Seventh Street will have a sale of Christmas work on Friday afternoon and evening in her studio. The collection includes oil paintings, watercolours and numerous dainty bits of hand-painted china – plates, cups and saucers, salt and pepper shakers, bon-bon dishes and pieces for the boudoir."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 9 December 1914
No date	Edith was kind, gentle and generous, she was a favourite with everybody. A cultured woman. Her invalid sister, Miss Alice Fielders, lived with them.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 70
1920-1922	"Mrs. Bremner was a lovely person and she put on some of the nicest parties for us when we were youngsters."	Interview, Bruce Bocock by Naomi Radford 19 December 1967, PAA GR1967.0307-1 and -2.
No date	Lewis Younger farmed in the Ardrossan area and he remembered "how they would milk twelve cows and then get dressed up and go to a formal party at Col. Bremners where the Rouths, Boags and other friends would gather. It was at one of these gatherings that young Keith (Buster) had his first bath in a real bath tub."	Cherished Memories, p. 701
No date	Edith may have been "sickly". This seems unlikely, as she was known to have been a keen horsewoman. Perhaps Jenkins is confusing her with her sister, Alice.	Interview, George Jenkins by Jane Ross, 1 March 2011
No date	"Mrs. Bremner belongs to a popular family that came to Edmonton a decade ago. Her husband owns a thousand acre ranch at Clover Bar where they raise thorough-bred horses and dogs, and Mrs. Bremner in the riding season often covers the sixteen miles to Edmonton on horseback."	Stefox, "The Women of Edmonton", p. 29
1909	"J.C.C. Bremner, of Clover Bar was in town Tuesday. Charley says he is travelling for his health."	<i>Fort Saskatchewan Reporter</i> 30 December 1909 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca

Charlie's inner circle: Edith Bremner née Fielders, and life at home

Date	Details	Source
1911-1914	In the society section of the newspapers, guests visiting the Bremners of Clover Bar are noted as well as Mr. and Mrs. Bremner's attendance at "the Passing of the Third Floor Back" a play by Jerome K. Jerome performed at the Empire Theatre. In the same box were Mr. & Mrs. Swaisland, Miss Alice Fielders and Mr. Laurie Jellett. In May 1914 Colonel and Mrs. Griesbach, guests of their son Major Griesbach spent the weekend at the Bremners.	<i>Saturday News</i> 17 June 1911, p. 10 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca . Also, <i>Edmonton Capital</i> 16 September 1913 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca ; <i>Edmonton Capital</i> 18 May 1914, p. 6 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca . <i>Saturday News</i> 10 February 1912 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
1912	"Mrs. Bremner, Clover Bar, is spending a few days at 'The Cottage' with her sister, Miss Fielders."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 11 September 1912, p. 3
1912	"Miss Brown, Halifax, who has been visiting Mrs. Bremner of Clover Bar, leaves today for home."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 30 September 1912, p. 3
1913	The Bremners entertained some 40 guests at "The Mount", the name of his farm. There were three-legged races. Festivities were rounded off by high tea. The "delicious repast ... was served on small tables in the spacious dining room". [Was this a house warming?]	(Fort Saskatchewan) <i>The Conservator</i> 4 September 1913, p. 8 https://librarysearch.assembly.ab.ca
1913	"Mr. & Mrs. Bremner, Clover Bar, have taken a trip to the southern states, via Winnipeg."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 30 December 1913, p.3
1914	"Mr. & Mrs. Bremner, the Mount, have gone on a trip to California." They were back by mid-March because the same newspaper reports that they drove to the Fort from the Mount the day before.	(Fort Saskatchewan) <i>The Conservator</i> 1 January 1914, p. 8, 19 March 1914, p. 8 from https://librarysearch.assembly.ab.ca
1915	"J.C.C. Bremner, Bremner, is on a trip to Scotland at present" in the middle of WWI.	(Fort Saskatchewan) <i>The Conservator</i> 11 February 1915 p 8 from https://librarysearch.assembly.ab.ca
1916	Edith's sister, A.M. Fielders, crippled from an accident, lived with them. She had been born in 1868 in New Brunswick. "She was crippled from an accident on a horse." Elizabeth Stewart, a single woman of 25 years of age, also lived in the house.	http://search.ancestry.ca ; 1916 census. https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/Pages/census.aspx Also, interview, Bruce Bocock by Naomi Radford, 19 December 1967

Charlie's inner circle: Edith Bremner née Fielders, and life at home

Date	Details	Source
1916	Miss Fielders was crippled due to an accident on a horse.	Interview, Bruce Bocock by Naomi Radford 19 December 1967, PAA GR1967.0307-1 and -2
1918	Edith Bremner of The Mount entertained Mrs. Gerald McComas, Mrs. S.O. Jones, Mrs. Alf Chard, Mrs. Edward Corbett, Mrs. Ernest Bocock, Mrs. R.H. Parson, Mrs. Wm. Corbett, Mrs. J.B. Adamson, Mrs. Archie Boag and Mrs Arthur Adamson in January.	(Fort Saskatchewan) <i>The Conservator</i> 23 January 1918, p. 8 from https://librarysearch.assembly.ab.ca
1922	Huntley's parents came out from Montreal and left daughter, Vickie, at the Bremners for one month and then the Boags. She was a spoiled child.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", p. 81
No date	The Bremners took in a neighbour boy, Bobby Lowe, after his mother died. They raised him as their own for some years. When father, Clement Lowe, remarried, Bobby returned to live with his father and stepmother. The Bremners had no children of their own.	Bocock, "A Tale for the Telling", 56
1963	Edith Bremner née Fielders died in New Brunswick at age 97. Her executrix was her sister Gertrude Robinson wife of W. H. Robinson. She had drawn up her will in 1955 leaving her entire estate to her sister Gertrude. Gertrude had married Robinson in 1898 in St. John County, N.B. She and her husband lived in Fredericton in 1911.	Email, Susan Bremner to Jane Ross, 10 August 2011

Charlie's community involvement		
Date	Details	Source
1885	Disgruntled Métis and some Indian bands react to federal government inaction. Fear and uncertainty among the settler population in the North-West Territories saw many to seek security within the walls of the NWMP barracks in Fort Saskatchewan. Bremner and Mr. Stephens were recruited by the NWMP to ride through the area to check on the deserted homes and farms. (This cannot be J.C.C. Bremner since the Rebellion was over by October when Bremner arrives.) The Edmonton Home Guard was disbanded in October 1885. The St. Albert Rifle Company disbanded, returning their weapons to Fort Saskatchewan. "The Edmonton Home guards were allowed to keep their rifles and those in the hands of the Victoria home guard have not yet been called in."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 8 October 1885, p. 1
1887, 1889	Bremner seemed keen to encourage other Scots to immigrate to Canada and Clover Bar area. "C. Bremner of Clover Bar left for Calgary on Monday to bring in W.T. Edmiston and two sisters, arriving from Scotland." In 1889 he returned from Scotland "accompanied by C.C. West of England and L. Adamson of Edinburgh, Scotland, who are going into farming at Clover Bar."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 14 May 1887, p. 1. Also, <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 11 May 1889, p. 1
No date	Interviewer Radford speaks of "Lord Rodney" and his idea "about training English boys" to farm. Bocock says that such an idea was around long before Lord Rodney and that JCC Bremner was a "pupil of Archie Bogue's" [sic]. ... And later, Charlie Bremner had pupils. And the Routh boys were almost in this category. I don't know whether they were quite but ... then a chap named John Morton."	Interview, Bruce Bocock by Naomi Radford, 19 December 1967
1889	Bremner played for the Clover Bar cricket team. The team played Edmonton with Edmonton winning the match 125-31.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 6 July 1889, p. 4
1890	Another match between the Clover Bar and Edmonton cricket teams saw Clover Bar lose again, although not as badly: 85 to 40.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 28 June 1890, p. 1
1890	A grudge match is played and Clover Bar won 91 to 60. Bremner is still on the team.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 26 July 1890 p. 1
1890	Bremner is a director of the Edmonton Agricultural Society.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 6 August 1890 p. 1. Also, <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 23 January 1892, p. 3
1890	Bremner is elected an officer of the Clover Bar football club. The team colours are white.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 23 August 1890 p. 1
1891	Bremner was on the Edmonton rugby team as was Billy Fielders and three Adamsons, along with others. The referee was H. Edmiston. A match was played in Calgary 17 October with Bremner playing Forward. A return match between the Calgary and Edmonton team was played at the end of October. Edmonton won 5-0. "The Edmonton club entertained the Calgary team to dinner at Hotel du Canada...The usual toasts were duly honoured and a number of capital songs were given."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 17 October p. 1. Also, <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 31 October 1891, p. 3

Charlie's community involvement		
Date	Details	Source
1891	There was a re-match held in Calgary between the Edmonton and Calgary rugby teams. "The Edmonton foot ball club returned on Monday night from Calgary in a more or less battered up condition, most of their faces bearing evidence that the game had been a lively one. Our men were defeated by a score of 4 points to one ... A return match will be played in Edmonton at an early date when the home team hopes to reverse the situation." By now it is the end of October and there does appear to have been a re-match. Bremner played Forward.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 24 October 1891, p. 1
1891	Bremner was re-elected to the Edmonton Agricultural Society as 1 st vice president. McCauley remained as president.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 7 February 1891, p. 3
1891	There were cricket games between Edmonton and Clover Bar. Bremner was on the Clover Bar team. They lost 152 to 119 on 20 June but won a week later 117 to 80. Another match was played in early July with Clover Bar team losing 129 to 125. "A rain and wind storm favored the home team [Edmonton] a little in the afternoon."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 20 June 1891, p. 3, 27 June, p. 1 and 4 July, p. 4
1892	Rugby teams were organized in Edmonton, Calgary, and Fort Saskatchewan in the 1880s. In 1891 Edmonton Football Club challenged Calgary to a match. Edmonton club wore uniforms while Calgarians did not. JCC Bremner on the Edmonton team. One match was held in Calgary, the second one in Edmonton.	Dempsey, "Calgary vs. Edmonton ...", pp. 25-27
1892	Bremner was re-elected to the Edmonton Agricultural Society in 1892 and is 2 nd vice-president. Other local luminaries on the board were: Matthew McCauley, president; Murdoch McLeod, Robert McKernan, W.H. Stephens, F. Adamson, Wm. Walker, John Looby, D.C. Robertson, G.S. Long, Robert Kelly, Alex McNabb, Thomas G. Hutchings, John A McDougall and Campbell Young.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 23 January 1892, p. 3
1892	Fort Saskatchewan held its first agricultural fair this year. The 'Old Country Squire' Charles Bremner entered a black colt. "It was elaborately groomed with ribbons on man and tail and won first prize, although spectators standing by did not think it the best colt."	Cherished Memories, p. 293
1893	Clover Bar defeated the Edmonton football club one goal and four tries to nil.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 2 May 1893, p. 4
1893	"A meeting was held in W. Fielders' office on Friday evening to decide about sports for May 24 th . W. Fielders in the chair; St. Geo. Jellet, secretary." Representatives of South Edmonton were at the meeting to discuss alternating the sports matches between north and south side of the river. "Messrs Foster, Edmiston, Adamson and Fielders were appointed to take up a subscription. Messrs. Fielders, Edmiston, Adamson, Glover, Cairney, J. Looby C.D.T. Bechder and E. Looby were appointed a committee to get up the sports."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 1 May 1893
1893	Clover Bar cricket team loses again to Edmonton 64 to 61.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 12 June 1893, p. 4

Charlie's community involvement		
Date	Details	Source
1893	Another cricket match was held two weeks later with Clover Bar losing again to Edmonton 135 to 133.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 29 June 1893, p. 4
1893	Three weeks later there is a repeat cricket match with Clover Bar losing to Edmonton again 91 to 73.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 20 July 1893, p. 3
1894	An old timer's association had been in informal existence since 1883 but the Edmonton and District Old Timers Association was formally organized on 22 Jun 1894 with 36 charter members of those who had settled in the area prior to 1890. Bremner was a member of its executive "from year to year".	Edmonton Journal, 17 March 1928
1894	J.C.C. Bremner was the 101 st member to join the Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timer's Association. Archie Boag was the 100 th member to join.	Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timer's Association, Minute Book, p. 17
1895	Bremner did not play on the Fort Saskatchewan Rugby team.	PAA photo A6097
1898	In the autumn, a few prominent men of Edmonton agreed on the formation of a social club. A committee was struck to seek out suitable membership and it came up with 54 names. They were organized with assent from the North-West Territorial government on 29 April 1899. Land and a building were purchased on Jasper Avenue. Bremner was a charter member along with such luminaries as local doctors, lawyers, and businessmen. Bremner and H. Edmiston were listed as 'farmers'. St. George Jellet was also a charter member; he was listed as 'real estate' as his vocation. Membership steadily increased and in 1908 a two-storey building was built.	"50 th Anniversary of Edmonton Club November 25 1949", City of Edmonton Archives MS 30.1
1900-1908	The first Edmonton Exhibition was held in 1879 organized by the Edmonton Agricultural Society. It was limited to a display of agricultural goods and handicrafts and sewing. In 1900 the Edmonton Industrial Exhibition Association received a charter from the North-West Territorial government permitting it to hold its annual exhibition in Rosssdale (where Telus Field now is located). The Exhibition was held here until 1910 when a lease was signed between the Exhibition Association and the City for its current site. It was a non-profit society with 200 shareholders at \$5 a share. The shareholders elected six directors from their members for a two-year term, making 12 directors in total. The City appointed 14 directors and the Mayor was also a director. The directors received no pay and had to chair at least one committee. The Association organized a spring livestock show and a fall livestock sale.	Edmonton Exhibition Association Ltd., City of Edmonton Archives MS 322
1905	Bremner was a shareholder in the Fort Saskatchewan Industrial Exhibition Association.	Alberta, Department of Agriculture, Dairy Branch, PAA 67.21 file 21, Register of Shareholders in the Fort Saskatchewan Industrial Exhibition Association

Charlie's community involvement		
Date	Details	Source
1909-1910	Bremner was a director on the Edmonton Exhibition Association. He was also a director in charge of Light Horses along with Dr. Irving. He organized the racing programme for the Association that year including a steeple chase.	<i>The Edmonton Exhibition Association Ltd. Prize List, 1909.</i> Also, <i>Saturday News</i> 5 June and 10 July 1909 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
1909	"When it became apparent that there was to be a [Grand Trunk Pacific] station at Clover Bar and one at Ardrossan but none at Hortonburg, Syd [Ottewell] enlisted the aide of J.C.C. Bremner to see what could be done. Mr. Bremner interviewed the officials and was told that if the settlers would put in a grade for a sidetrack they would build a station there. Syd Ottewell and Everett Ball took men, horses and equipment and put in the grade. The sidetrack was put in, a stockyards built and three elevator sites were sold. The new station was referred to as 'Bremner's Siding' and later it became Bremner."	Cherished Memories, p. 581
1916	"A meeting was held last week at Bremner to organise a division of Home Defence with Captain Primrose presiding. Quite a large number signed on."	(Fort Saskatchewan) <i>The Conservator</i> 20 July 1916 p. 1 from https://librarysearch.assembly.ab.ca
1885-1916	Philip C.H. Primrose had been in the North West Mounted Police 1885-1904 and in the Royal North West Mounted Police until 1915. He was the Commander of the Edmonton Battalion Reserve Militia and "trained men who had to stay at home to be of active service in case of trouble freeing men for service overseas."	https://frontiersmenhistorian.info/
1916	Primrose stated, "The formation of the Edmonton Battalion Reserve Militia was absolutely necessary in order to give governmental sanction to the Legion of Frontiersmen that they might complete their usefulness...to train men who had to stay at home to be of service in case of trouble arising. By being a body of trained men it frees more men of military age and fitness for actual overseas service. There is no use in loyal citizens saying that when trouble comes he will be there, because without training he would be of no earthly use".	https://frontiersmenhistorian.info/
1916	One who probably signed on with the Frontiersmen was Bremner. This local history book claims that Bremner "took it upon himself to render a Home Guard". The Home Guard met twice a week at Bremner where the volunteers trained their horses for the cavalry.	Cherished Memories, p. 503

Charlie's community involvement		
Date	Details	Source
	<p>Formed at the end of 1904 for fellowship and for service to the State at any time of need, P.C.H. Primrose became the new Commandant of the Legion of Frontiersmen in 1916. He met with Major Hill-Male and Capt. Esmond of Strathcona Command. They paraded with the 101st Edmonton Fusiliers. The Edmonton unit was active in medical training. The United Farmers' Of Alberta Mounted Infantry Corps was recruited by the Legion of Frontiersmen to provide mounted rifles in Edmonton and in outlying areas around the City of Edmonton. Along with this group the Frontiersmen recruit units from other employment groups as well: the Wholesalers' Platoon, the Edmonton City Dairy workers, and even the sporting clubs like the Curlers' unit. "Capt. Rice Sheppard stated 600 men had signed up out of the U.F.A. for a mounted corps." This UFAMIC reported formations in Edmonton, and in the outlying rural villages and districts of St. Albert, Bremner, Stony Plain, Spruce Grove, Winterburn, Horse Hills, Belmont Park, Clearwater, and Leduc. The distinct unit badge consists of a gold shield surmounted by the King's crown, with the Legion's circular union jack badge at the center of the shield. The letters UFA (top) MIC (bottom) are on the shield as well.</p> <p>The Model 1876 Winchester Carbines are given to the Legion of Frontiersmen now the Edmonton Battalion Reserve Militia, by the Royal North West Mounted Police, for the duration of the war.</p>	https://frontiersmenhistorian.info/
1917	<p>The Home Guard was No. 1 Troop 'C' Squadron, Reserve Militia. It played' at war, holding a shoot, picnic and sports "of all kinds". It was held at Lieutenant Boag's (W ½ 28-53-22 W4). "Free ammunition and the use of troop rifles (which are the only rifles to be used.). Lunch and supper will be served on the grounds by the ladies. Half of the proceeds to go in aid of the Red Cross fund, balance for church affairs; half from shoot to go to Belgian Relief fund, balance for Troop fund. Over \$100 worth of grain, flour, etc., to be shot for. All members of 'C' Squadron are expected to turn out mounted and in uniform for inspection by Lieut.-Col. Primrose, O.C., E.B.R. M. Band in attendance. Come early. God Save the King".</p>	<p>(Fort Saskatchewan) <i>The Conservator</i> 14 June 1917, p. 1 from https://librarysearch.assembly.ab.ca</p>
1925	<p>Bremner was elected to the executive of the Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timer's Association on 17 November.</p>	<p>Northern Alberta Pioneers & Old Timer's Association, Minute Books, p. 55</p>
1926	<p>Bremner was re-elected to the Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timer's Association on 5 December despite the fact that he rarely attended the organization's monthly meetings.</p>	<p>Northern Alberta Pioneers & Old Timer's Association, Minute Books, p. 69-102</p>
1927	<p>Bremner was re-elected to the Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timer's Association again on 13 December 1927.</p>	<p>Northern Alberta Pioneers & Old Timer's Association, Minute Books, p. 138</p>
1928	<p>Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timer's Association sent a wreath to Bremner's funeral. His name is crossed out in the Minute Book and "dead" written in.</p>	<p>Northern Alberta Pioneers & Old Timer's Association, Minute Books, pp. 1, and 177</p>

Charlie's business interests			
Location	Date	Details	Source
Cork, Ireland	No date	Bremner's grandfather, Alexander, lived in a 2 ½-storey home in Cork that he named "Benmore".	https://bremnerroots.co.uk/
Fort Saskatchewan	1885	Charlie is a member of a syndicate to form a cemetery company for Fort Saskatchewan. Nothing came of it.	Ream, p. 445
Edmonton	1891	Bremner bought four Edmonton town lots for \$630.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 12 September 1891, p. 4
Edmonton	1892	Edmonton town council had solicited offers for a fire hall site. Ross Brothers offered a 50' frontage on Fraser Avenue in the rear of the store occupied by HBC for \$500. Bremner offered lots 10 and 11, river lot 10 for \$650 or 50 feet frontage of the same at \$10 per front foot and R. Strachan offering lot 9, block 1 for \$500.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 9 May 1892, p. 6
Near Fort Saskatchewan	1894	Charlie involved in land dealings. A.R. Lang's property near Fort Saskatchewan was sold to a syndicate as indicated in the <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 15 March 1894. The members of the syndicate were J.C.C. Bremner, Dr. E.A. Braithwaite, F.F. Tims, Inspector Primrose and Captain Chalmers.	David Bremner, "Charlie Bremner 1867-1928" pp. 1-28. Also, Ream, <i>The Fort on the Saskatchewan</i> , p. 244
Fort Saskatchewan	1894	That same year, Charlie built a multi-purpose building 24' x 45', 1 ½ storeys in Fort Saskatchewan. The ground floor was used as an implement warehouse and upper part as a public hall, thus satisfying the Fort's need for a public hall. Initially the building was referred to as "Bremner's Hall".	Ream, <i>The Fort on the Saskatchewan ...</i> p. 282. For more detail, see <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 10 May and 21 June 1894
Fort Saskatchewan		For next four years the upstairs was used for a variety of community events but in August 1898 it was sold to a Mr. Calvert who converted it to a boarding house.	Ream, <i>The Fort on the Saskatchewan ...</i> p. 283 as quoted from <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 22 August 1898
Edmonton	1894	A letter from Edmonton City Clerk to Bremner advised him to make a well that he had on First Street safe; "it is very dangerous as children are always playing round there and the first thing you know one of them will find their way to the bottom of the said well."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 8 October 1894; Edmonton, Outgoing Correspondence of the Town Clerk, R.G. 8 Class 2, letter from A.G. Randall, Edmonton Town Clerk to J.C.C. Bremner 8 October 1894, page 17
Edmonton	1895	Edmonton Town Council called for bids for a market site. Bids were entertained from four people, one of whom was Bremner for Lots 7 to 11, Block 1, River Lot 10. The lot was 165' x 100'. He asked \$160,000. The town council chair suggested that Council refuse to entertain the bid and chose another.	Edmonton, Memo from Chairman, Town of Edmonton, to Mayor and Council 9 Oct 1895 re: offers of a market site.

Charlie's business interests			
Location	Date	Details	Source
Edmonton	1898	Bremner appealed a tax assessment that the Town of Edmonton had levied against him on Lots 74 and 75, Block 3 and Lots 54 and 68 in Block 5 (belonging to Chisholm) and Lot 32 in Block 9 (belonging to Langworthy). Since he knew the names of the proper owners it may be that he had owned these lots and had recently sold them to Chisholm and Langworthy.	Edmonton, Assessment Appeals, City of Edmonton Archives MS 209, file 20, 1898 Assessment Appeals
River Lot 10, Edmonton	1899	In the 1899 Census, River Lot 10, Edmonton, is not listed so it appears that the entire block was undeveloped.	Edmonton, Census 1899, City of Edmonton Archives R.G. 8 Class 4 file 2
Cooking Lake	1894	"A group of Edmontonians formed a company [Koney Island Company] to develop an exclusive recreation club on Koney Island, in the southwest part" of South Cooking Lake. There were ten members of the Company, none of whom is Bremner.	http://albertalakes.ualberta.ca/?page=lake&lake=72&region=3
	1904	The North and South Cooking Lakes became Edmonton's playground as townspeople were looking for nearby vacation property. North Cooking Lake was developed first because of its proximity to Edmonton. It took a full day with horse and buggy to get to North Cooking Lake. Once roads improved, South Cooking Lake was favoured because of its sandy beaches and deeper water. The arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway in 1909 made the trip to North Cooking Lake faster (although there were stops at North Edmonton, Clover Bar, Bremner, Ardrossan and Uncas before arriving at North Cooking Lake station) and without the hazards of horse-and-buggy travel. By 1911 the area became so popular that special trains were laid on to North Cooking Lake where several steamers and motor boats took holidayers to the beach resorts. Early federal government policy regarding the prohibition of sale or leasing of islands in the Cooking Lakes was reversed. On South Cooking Lake, a syndicate, Koney Island Company, was formed to develop Pine Island as a sportsmen's summer resort. Koney Island Company was for many years the oldest extant corporation registered in Alberta.	<i>Land Among the Lakes</i> , pp. 95-96 and 136. Also, http://albertalakes.ualberta.ca/?page=lake&lake=72&region=3

Charlie's business interests			
Location	Date	Details	Source
N ½ 2-52-21 W4	1904-1907	In North Cooking Lake on the north ½ of section 2 lays Crescent Island otherwise known as Brown's Island. Prior to 1904, the island was owned by the Crown and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Then the NE ¼ of 38 acres, was bought by Thomas A. Stephen a real estate agent, Alexander Taylor postmaster, George R.F. Kirkpatrick banker and J.C.C. Bremner rancher to either develop or flip. They may have thought to turn the island into a sportsman summer resort just as the Koney Island Sporting Club had done on Pine Island in South Cooking Lake. However, they chose to sell out to T.A. Stephen in 1907. When Stephen died, the executors of his estate became the owners of the island in December 1908 and immediately flipped the island to Alfred Brown and Alfred Jackson the same day. Brown was the one who subdivided the island into 74 lots in 1909. None were sold.	Alberta, Homestead Records, PAA 1970.313 film 2067, file 600859. Also, Alberta, Land Titles, Certificates of Title 26 January 1904, 20 June 1907 and 30 December 1908
Edmonton	No date	Today, the Huff Bremner Industrial estate lies between 111 and 118 Avenue and between 142 Street and 149 Street. In the 1880s Thomas Logan owned the section 11-53-25 W4 that included the "land which was named Bremner Estate in about 1912. The origin of the name Bremner is not recorded, although a James C.C. Bremner was an early landowner in the immediate vicinity."	Naming Edmonton: From Ada to Zoie, p. 153
Edmonton	1910	Charlie was a part owner in the Yale Hotel in Edmonton along with 14 others, some from the USA.	<i>The Edmonton Capital</i> 9 September 1910 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
Edmonton	1910	Bremner may have been a part owner in the Bremner-Milner mine on Lot 42 in Edmonton. The land was leased from the Humberstones. This however cannot be substantiated. A number of mines with mine number 46 operated here between 1905 and 1925. One of these was the Milner-Benner Coal Company with J.A. Benner as one of the owners, in 1907. This partnership sold out to Love and Cameron in 1909.	Great West Coal Co. Ltd. fonds, PAA 77.237/46c.
Mountain Park	1910	Charlie entered into an agreement with John Gregg and Robert Jones on 10 May to share with them equally in any sale that they might make to Christopher Leyland, a British investor. At this time, he obtained the right to sell, lease, license or give an option on the coal mining rights at prospector John Gregg's coal find at Mountain Park.	Maydonik, p. 15

Charlie's business interests			
Location	Date	Details	Source
Mountain Park	1911	Bremner negotiated the \$1 million deal between a Scottish coal syndicate and Bremner Coal Company and travelled to Scotland to meet with the investors.	<i>The Edmonton Capital</i> 22 February 1911 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca . Also, <i>Saturday News</i> 3 June 1911 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
Mountain Park	1911	Leyland formed a syndicate to negotiate leases of Gregg's coal lands. The syndicate paid Bremner, Gregg and Jones \$75,000 cash plus 10 per cent of the shares of the coal company after it was formed. The Mountain Park Coal Syndicate Ltd. was incorporated early in the year. Gregg, Jones and Bremner each received \$50,000 worth of stock with a right to an additional 10 per cent between them if the share capital increased. Leyland became the first chairman of the Board, which also included Bremner, Jones and another. A branch railway line was needed to bring the coal to market. Bremner felt that the Mountain Park Coal Company Ltd. should build the line and not the Grand Trunk Pacific s. This proved to be very costly for the company.	Maydonick, <i>The Luscar Story</i> pp. 17-19
SW7-53-22 W4	1911	Bremner sold a portion of this quarter to the Grand Trunk Pacific for town site purposes.	http://collectionsCanada.gc.ca/pam_archives/index.php?fuseaction=genitem.displayItem&lang=eng&rec_nbr=1548454&rec_nbr_list=1506447,1506446,1506444,1485939,851864,2031657,2031656,1591809,1548454,1546180
Southern Alberta	1912	Charlie was also a director in the Maple Leaf Oil Company where he held stocks and shares.	Wainwright Star, 16 July 1924, p.1
Southern Alberta	1910s	Oil was discovered at Turner Valley in the 1910s and drilling continued into the 1920s and 1930s. The Turner Valley oilfield spurred oil and gas exploration over much of central and southern Alberta.	Brownlee and the Triumph of Populism 1920-1930 vol. 5 Alberta in the 20 th Century, p. 344
	1928	At the time of his death, Bremner had 11,602 shares in Maple Leaf Oil that cost \$1 each. By 1928, the market value was \$0.	Department of the Attorney General. Renunciation of Probate, March 1928. File 39050-1. Provincial Archives of Alberta 95.399, file 8989/143.

Charlie's business interests			
Location	Date	Details	Source
Eastern Canada	1903	Bremner was part of an Edmonton party including Richard Secord M.L.A., T.A. Stephen, T. Bellamy and Dr. Wilson who went "east" for some unnamed business.	<i>Calgary Daily Herald</i> 17 February 1903, p. 4.
Fort McMurray	1910	Neil Cameron was the engineer prospecting on behalf of the Northern Alberta Exploration Company and struck a showing of oil and gas at 1,200 feet. "The report later got around the town in an exaggerated form, many people being led to believe that a 'gusher' had been struck."	<i>Edmonton Capital</i> 2 September 1910, p. 1 http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
	1909-1914	Bremner purchased 1,000 ordinary shares at \$1 each in Northern Alberta Exploration Company at some unknown date. By March 1928, their worth was zero.	Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Probate of Will, Inventory A
Fort McMurray	1914	C. Bremner is a shareholder in the Northern Alberta Exploration Company Ltd., a company endeavouring to discover oil near Fort McMurray.	<i>Edmonton Capital</i> 8 June 1914, p. 4 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
Edmonton	No date	Bremner's interest in resource development led him to invest heavily in Refineries Distributors Ltd., headquartered in Edmonton. He bought 2,025 common shares at \$1 each. He also purchased 110 8 per cent cumulative preference shares at \$10 each.	Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Probate of Will, Inventory A
Edmonton	1929	Very little is known about Refineries Distributors Ltd., except that it was incorporated in Canada and that its Vice President may have been H.S. Stewart. At the time of Bremner's death, these shares were worthless.	http://www.petroleumhistory.ca/history/index.htm Also, Alberta, Attorney General, Probate of Will, Inventory A
	1928	At the time of his death, Bremner held 7,500 shares (\$7,500 par value) capital stock in the Salmon River Gold Mining & Milling Company that had its head office in Spokane, Washington. The stocks had no market value in 1928.	Alberta, Attorney General, Probate of Will, Inventory A
Slocan district, B.C.	1893-1959	Production at the Lucky Jim zinc mine started in 1893 and ran intermittently until 1959. The mine was located immediately southwest of Bear Lake near the mining community of Zincton. Prior to 1926, the mine concentrated on mining two of the three known fractures, Glory Hole fracture and the Main or Central fracture. After 1926 the company concentrated on the Big fracture in the southeast part of the property.	www.infomine.com/index/properties/LUCKY_JIM.html

Charlie's business interests			
Location	Date	Details	Source
Slocan district, B.C.	No date	The Lucky Jim zinc mine was located just north of Sandon in the Slocan mining district of B.C. Over its lifetime, it produced one million tonnes of zinc, silver, and lead as well as cadmium, gold and tin in that order. The head office in 1928 was in New Denver, B.C.	www.cbr.ca/CompanyProfile.aspx?CompanyID=27595 ; Also, Alberta, Attorney General, Probate of Will, Inventory A
Slocan district, B.C.	1909-1929	The Lucky Jim mine was incorporated April 1909 to acquire the property and mining carried on until 1915 when the property went into receivership. In 1919 the mine closed. The Lucky Jim Lead and Zinc Company, Limited was incorporated March 1924 and the mine reopened. A mill was in operation in 1928. Due to the low price of zinc, the mill was shut down in 1929 and intermittent operations were carried on until 1940. Despite its chequered history, it was one of the most significant zinc producers in the Slocan area.	Canada, Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources listing of B.C. mines (see file)
	1928	At some point, Bremner purchased 13,000 capital stock in the Lucky Jim zinc mine at \$1 a share. By the time of his death, the stock had no market value whatsoever despite the fact that it was a working mine shipping carloads of ore to the smelter at Trail, B.C.	Alberta, Attorney General, Probate of Will, Inventory A. Also, http://content.wsulibs.wsu.edu/cdm-all/results.php?CISOOP1=any&CISOFIELD1=CISOSEARCHALL&CISOROOT=/clipping_II&CISOBBOX1=Jim&CISOSTART=1,81
Edmonton	1913	Bremner's horse, a chestnut, "Ben Ara", won the Alberta derby in July.	<i>Edmonton Daily Bulletin</i> , 4 July 1913 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
Edmonton	1913	Bremner raced "Ben More", a chestnut, and won the race. The prize money was \$1,000. But because the horse had been trained and raced in the United States, the runner up, Walter Sprole, who had raced "" and "Cylla", lodged a complaint with the Edmonton Exhibition Association. The Association refused to discuss the matter and Sprole went to court in 1914 and the court ruled in favour of the plaintiff and awarded \$950 to him for the prize money and court costs.	<i>Edmonton Capital</i> 23 October 1914 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca . Also, <i>Edmonton Capital</i> 14 August 1913, p. 12 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca ; <i>Edmonton Capital</i> 16 August 1913, p. 9 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca ; <i>Edmonton Daily Bulletin</i> , 4 July 1913 and 14 August 1913

Charlie's business interests			
Location	Date	Details	Source
Mountain Park	1913	"Mr. & Mrs. Bremner and their guest, Sir John Miller and Mr. Mitchell (Edinburgh), Mrs. G.R.F. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. George Swaisland and Mr. Berison, Clover Bar, left last night for Mountain Park coal mine. They will return to town on Sunday night."	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 1 September 1913, p. 3
Edmonton	1915	"The parade of Horse Show winners at Edmonton last week was led by Ben Ara, six-year-old thoroughbred chestnut stallion, owned and bred by J.C.C. Bremner, of Clover Bar. This magnificent horse has never been beaten in the show ring. He has won five grand championships and seven firsts."	(Fort Saskatchewan) <i>The Conservator</i> 22 April 1915, p. 1 from https://librarysearch.assembly.ab.ca
Edmonton	1915	"Bilton & White have purchased from J.C.C. Bremner the famous thoroughbred stallion, Ben-a-chie. Ben-a-chie has been a consistent first prize winner wherever shown."	(Fort Saskatchewan) <i>The Conservator</i> 27 April 1916, p. 8 from https://librarysearch.assembly.ab.ca
Edmonton	Ca 1920	At some point, Bremner began to invest in stocks of local resource and technological companies. One company was Jock McNeill's Edmonton Aircraft Company. He cleared a strip of land in northwest Edmonton for a runway and on 2 July started up an air taxi service to Calgary. Round-trip cost \$40. The plane was an Avro 504K, an open cockpit plane. It used a lot of castor oil as lubricant and the passengers were soon covered in a slick slime. The service did not last. By 1926 McNeill's hangar was still intact and was taken over by the City of Edmonton for unpaid taxes along with 35 acres of land. At the time of his death, Bremner had one preferred share in the company (and as such may have been on the company's Board of Directors) for which he paid \$100. By 1928, the share was worthless.	Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Probate of Will, Inventory A.; www.canada.com/story_print.html?id=413e9538-b598-4e48-aada-98fe2b2ca461&sponsor= ; Wrigley's Alberta Directory 1920, p. 317.
Mountain Park	1920	As a member of the Mountain Park Coal Company's Board, Bremner advised against the company's expansion in the Coal Branch but the new Chair ignored the Board's advice and acquired what became the Luscar mine.	Maydonik, <i>The Luscar Story</i> , p. 39

Charlie's business interests			
Location	Date	Details	Source
	1922	Bremner was removed as a Managing Director but was named Vice-Chair of Luscar and Mountain Park in April as a way of neutralizing his interference. In May Bremner was forced to resign as Vice-Chairman of the Mountain Park Coal Company Board after a visit to Canada by Colonel Lindsay, a member of the British Advisory Board. Bremner was warned by Colonel Mitchell not to interfere with the other Managers but Charlie obviously did.	Maydonik, <i>The Luscar Story</i> , p. 41
	1928	At the time of his death, Bremner owned only one ordinary share in Mountain Park Coal Company, the par value of which was \$5. Market value was \$0.	Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Probate of Will, Inventory A.
Turner Valley	1924	The success of Royalite No. 4 well in Turner Valley sparked Alberta's second oil boom. "So many stock promoters jumped into the act so quickly that by February 1926 the conservative financial house of Lougheed & Taylor ...[warned] the public against the fly-by-nighters 'We wish to emphasize that unsound speculation in shares of companies not properly finance, in charge of inexperienced men, may carry very harmful effects. The utmost caution should be exercised.'" "In lieu of the stock exchange that was about to be born, Calgarians had created auction rooms where stock certificates could be sold to the highest bidder for cash."	Brownlee and the Triumph of Populism 1920-1930 vol. 5 Alberta in the 20 th Century, p. 346
Wainwright	1924	The Wainwright gas and oil field was opening up with Standard Oil Company of the USA, the Anglo-Persian and Dutch Shell being the big players. Apparently, it was an open secret that Dutch Shell and Anglo Persian would develop HBC and Canadian Pacific Railway lands in the Wainwright area. It was expected that Standard Oil would lose out on the bidding because it was an American and not British company. British Petroleum was set to spud in its No. 3 well in May. Maple Leaf Oil Company was set to drill its No. 1 well as selected by J.C. Beresford, field superintendent. R. Williams was the manager director and J.C. Bremner was a director. Other directors were "some of Vancouver's most prominent business men and directors". Maple Leaf had let a contract with Edmonton Gas and Development Company to drill the well.	<i>Wainwright Star</i> 14 May 1924 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca

Charlie's business interests			
Location	Date	Details	Source
Wainwright area	1924	Maple Leaf had its camp buildings and derrick erected and a water pipe from a nearby spring laid for the camp boiler and rotary pump. Bremner was in Calgary arranging with Imperial Oil for the use of gas from its Fabyan well one mile east for heating the boiler and for use around the camp.	<i>Wainwright Star</i> 28 May 1924, p. 1 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
Wainwright area	1920s	Rig crews worked 12-hour shifts for \$2-\$3 a day. Workers of poorly financed companies would rent land for \$2 a month and put up tar paper shacks to live in.	Brownlee and the Triumph of Populism 1920-1930 vol. 5 Alberta in the 20 th Century p. 344
Wainwright area	1924	Maple Leaf Oil was drilling in the Fabyan gas field eight miles east of Irma.	<i>Wainwright Star</i> 2 July 1924 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca ; <i>Irma Times</i> 16 May 1924 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
Wainwright area	1924	Maple Leaf Oil Company ran a promotional ad in the paper for capital, offering shares.	<i>Irma Times</i> 11 July 1924, p. 8 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
Wainwright area	1924	Maple Leaf Oil Company secured Dominion charter #77803 and by mid-July was drilling on legal subdivision No. 1 of 24-45-8-W4. Shares sold at \$1 each.	<i>Irma Times</i> 11 July 1924; <i>Wainwright Star</i> 16 July 1924, p. 1 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
Irma	1924	Newspapers report that the well looked promising.	<i>Irma Times</i> 26 September 1924, p. 1 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
	1925	Although Maple Leaf was already drilling, the company was not formally incorporated until 19 August 1925.	<i>Alberta Gazette</i> vol. 21(16), p. 409.

Charlie's business interests			
Location	Date	Details	Source
Wainwright area	1925	By October Maple Leaf's No. 1 well had blown in and the company was drilling No. 2 well. Bremner, the company's President James Back of Vancouver, R.E. Williams, managing director and C. Brown, superintendent Canadian National Railways witnessed the "flow from the well when a continuous stream of almost pure gasoline was expelled from a three- inch pipe at a pressure of something like 2,000 lbs rock." Work on No. 2 well began. Dave Credille was the driller and submitted a summary of Maple Leaf's findings. No. 1 well included both an oil sand and a gas horizon. The well was producing gas free of water but no or little oil. If the oil sand did not blow in, drillers used "packers, chokers and flow lines" to try to induce a flow of oil. The driller knew of no other well with the same horizons; in fact all the wells he drilled showed different horizons and "each well will be a problem to itself" "It is easy for a well to become a liability, but this one is beyond all doubt an asset for many reasons. ...The Maple Leaf Oil Co. Ltd., may feel confident that they have a commodity here that may easily be cashed and when packers and flow lines are employed, we may expect better results than ever." Once the tubing for No. 1 arrives it "will be placed into the hole and a thorough test of the sands at 1775 feet made for the heavier oil."	<i>Irma Times</i> 20 February 1925, p. 1 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
Wainwright area	1925	British Petroleum Ltd. was active in the Wainwright area as was Imperial Oil with its Fabyan well. All the wells produced more natural gas than oil. What oil was produced "would be fuel oil, road oil and heavy lubricants." B.P.'s No. 4 well shipped the first tank car of crude from the Irma-Wainwright field to be used, unrefined, for Canadian National Railway locomotives.	<i>Irma Times</i> 20 February 1925, p. 1 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
Wainwright area	1926	In May Bremner negotiated a contract with Canadian National Railway to purchase the gas produced at Maple Leaf's No. 1 well. Bremner had traveled to Montreal to negotiate with Canadian National Railway for 7.5 million cubic feet of gas each month and for the railway to buy 50,000 barrels of refined crude oil between May and December "if available." Meanwhile, C.I. Devall of the Wainwright Gas Company on site to look at possibility of installing a gas line from No. 1 to Wainwright for the town's use. There was also a "'tentative proposition' to supply HBC in Winnipeg of crude oil for the operating of its 'new immense structure', now in course of erection, in Winnipeg."	<i>Wainwright Star</i> 19 May 1926, p.1 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca . Also, <i>Wainwright Star</i> 31 May 1926, p.1 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca

Charlie's business interests			
Location	Date	Details	Source
	1926	Bremner was a director of the Alberta Refineries Ltd. He felt that a market for 1,500 barrels per day from the Wainwright field was available.	<i>Wainwright Star</i> 2 June 1926, p. 1 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
		There is no reference to Alberta Refineries Ltd. in the Financial Post Survey of Oils, and Survey of Predecessor and Defunct Companies.	www.petroleumhistory.ca/history/companies
	1927	"Many investors [watched] stocks bought in 1926 for 90 cents, \$1.60 and \$5 sink to 16 cents, 38 cents and \$1.70 in 1927..."	Brownlee and the Triumph of Populism 1920-1930 vol. 5 Alberta in the 20 th Century p. 347
Wainwright area	1929	R.R. Davidson was connected with Maple Leaf Oil from 1929 until it went into voluntary liquidation in November 1931. Davidson says Maple Leaf Oil and Refining Company failed because it was undercapitalized. At time of liquidation, there were 49,000 shares outstanding at value of \$10 a share which means that the company really only had \$500,000 real dollars. Crude production was in the hands of the company's directors. Another reason for failure was that those involved knew little or nothing of the oil business. The refinery part of the business produced fuel oil, too much for local consumption and because of difficulty of marketing the fuel oil except to the USA where it was subject to high duty. "These were all factors which put the Maple Leaf Company in a very bad financial situation even before 1929. ...A Balance Sheet as at any time between 1929 and 1931 would show the shares to be practically worthless." In 1931 company assets sold so that it could pay off its debts 100 per cent and pay out to shareholders \$.30 - \$.40 on the dollar. Many of the shareholders were Americans.	Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, file 805, letter from R.R. Davidson to J.J. Frawley, Department of the Attorney General 22 May 1939
	1931	The old Maple Leaf Oil & Refining Company was restructured 1931 as Maple Leaf Petroleum Ltd with new owners.	Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, file 868
Wainwright area	1937	By now, Maple Leaf Company holds 80 acres in the Fabyan-Wainwright field, 80 acres in Turner Valley and 40 acres in Jumping Pound. The company was showing a net loss of a mere \$139.59.	<i>Wainwright Star</i> , 31 March 1937, p. 1 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca

Charlie's business interests			
Location	Date	Details	Source
Wainwright area	1977	"According to the Alberta Companies list, Maple Leaf Oil & Refining was incorporated in 1931 and was on the books until 1992 although it is listed as inactive after 1977. However, from a sampling of various issues of the <i>Financial Post Survey of Oils</i> , from the mid-1930s to the 1970s, Maple Leaf was never listed there."	www.petroleumhisotry.ca/history/companies

Charlie Bremner's death		
Date	Details	Source
1928	On March 16, 1928, Allan Gillies of Clover Bar held an auction where he sought to dispose "of all my livestock, machinery and equipment, including 20-35 Allis Chalmers Tractor ... 60 head grade Percheron and Clyde Mares and Geldings, 5 to 7 years, 1500 to 1700 lbs, broken, 50 head pure bred registered, fully accredited Ayrshire females, yearling to 7 years... 200 pure bred registered Yorkshire Swine. 29 Sows bred for early litters or litters at side ..." Terms were cash with lunch at noon.	Interviews, George Jenkins by Jane Ross, 1 March 2011, 8 March 2011. Also, <i>Fort Saskatchewan Record</i> 7 March 1928, p. 8 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
	According to George Jenkins, Allan Gillies was forced into bankruptcy. Jenkins' father took George along to the auction even though George was only about 10 years of age. (in the second interview George thinks he was six or seven.) They were interested in buying some of Gillies' purebred registered Yorkshire swine, of which he had about 200. They bought three sows. The auctioneer mentioned that Charlie Bremner had the boar for sale which they bought as well. Charlie must have bought some livestock because when it came time to settle up, the auctioneer refused Bremner's cheque telling him that it was "no good". The auction was well attended. Some 1,200 acres went with the sale although some of the land had already been sold. Bremner "seemed to be enjoying the best of health" at the auction.	Interviews, George Jenkins by Jane Ross, 1 and 8 March 2011. Also, <i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 21 March 1928, p. 1
	Bremner committed suicide the same day after the auction. He told his farm manager Huntly Routh that John Jenkins had bought his Yorkshire boar so when George Jenkins accompanied his father to the Bremners to pick up the boar the day after the auction, they had no trouble doing so. They arrived at the Bremner's at 11 a.m. and there was a lot of activity in the yard.	Interview, George Jenkins by Jane Ross, 8 March 2011
1928	The Coroner determined that Bremner had shot himself in the right ear with a Browning .32. The Affidavit does not say if there was a suicide note or give any other details. The Coroner declared that an inquest was unnecessary.	Alberta, Medical Examiner's Office 21 June 2011

Charlie Bremner's death		
Date	Details	Source
1928	The Alberta Provincial Police Annual Report lists only the number of suicides in the province (54) during the year, with no details or locations. Of the 54 suicides province-wide, 19 were investigated by "A" Division in Edmonton. "In all cases a full investigation was made to determine the cause of death, and where necessary an inquest was held. Where the deceased left an estate, the Public Administrator was notified and assistance given when required in taking an inventory and of disposing of the effects."	Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Alberta Provincial Police Annual Report 1928, p. 51. Also, <i>ibid</i> Annual Report "A" Division, Edmonton, p15, PAA 72.370/11a-11e
	At the time of his death Bremner had a 500 acre ranch.	Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers Association vol. II, p. 358
	At the time of his death, he owned three quarter sections, SE 32-53-22 W4 and the E½ 30-53-22 W4 for a total of 480 acres.	Alberta, Land Title Certificates and Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Probate of Will of James Charles Chatterton Bremner
1928	The Inventory of Property on the Probate of the Will says that he owned three quarter sections: SE 31-53-22 W4 and the E½ 30-53-22 W4. The land was estimated to be worth \$36,000.	Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Probate of Will, Inventory A
1928	He also had sold Lot 13 at Flying Shot Lake Settlement of 88.9 acres to James B. Oliver of Grande Prairie, on which Oliver still owed \$600.	Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Probate of Will, Inventory A
1928	He held a \$7,500 mortgage with Canada Permanent on the E ½ of Section 30. Along with interest on the mortgage of \$63.29, unpaid taxes of \$189.92, monies owed on furniture, farm equipment, livestock, car, etc. his debts amounted to \$10,720.81. His net value was, therefore, \$32,281.07.	Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Probate of Will, Inventory A
	His funeral in Edmonton was well attended and "many beautiful floral tributes were sent." The pall bearers were G.R.F. Kirkpatrick, Major MacMahon, Justice Hyndman, Howard Douglas, K.A. McLeod and Percy Hardisty.	<i>Edmonton Bulletin</i> , 21 March 1928, p. 1

Charlie Bremner's death		
Date	Details	Source
1928	<p>Bremner was 60 years of age at the time of his death. His net worth included the Big House, stock and shares in the Maple Leaf Oil Company of which he was a director, and three ranches. His brother Hampy and wife Edith were to be executors and she inherited the whole of his estate. Edith bought two plots in Section F, Block 55, plot 05 of the Edmonton cemetery. She never used second one. Edith gave up her right as executor of the estate and turned over the Power of Attorney to Royal Trust Company on 29 March 1928. Probate of the will was completed by 9 November 1928. By 26 November 1928, Edith was in Victoria, B.C.</p> <p>No one knows why Bremner committed suicide. It has been suggested that he was a manic depressive. After the funeral, Edith donated to Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers Association a miniature cannon that at one time was at a HBC post in the north, a lock that had been used in old Fort Saskatchewan jail, an old buffalo knife, a set of brass knuckles and an ancient iron cannon ball. The cannon was 30 inches long with a bore 1 ¼ inches in diameter, muzzle diameter overall 4½ inches and a base six inches. The Association planned to mount it on a timber having large castors so that it could be moved about. Edith moved to join sister in Victoria, Mrs. H.C. Wilson, and finally returned to Fredericton, New Brunswick, where she lived until 1963 when she died at age 97. She is buried next to her brother Billy, who died in 1941.</p>	<p>https://bremnerroots.co.uk/davids-children/james-charles-chatterton-charlie/ Also, <i>Fort Saskatchewan Record</i> 21 March 1928 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca; Northern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers Association vol. II, p. 358; Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Probate of Will and Affidavit of Value and Relationship Succession Duty Act</p>
1928	<p>His funeral was held five days later at First Presbyterian in Edmonton and buried in Edmonton cemetery. No mention was made that it was a suicide. (This is incorrect as he died on 16 March and was buried on 19 March.)</p>	<p><i>The Record</i> (Fort Saskatchewan) 21 March 1928 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca</p>
1928	<p>A Fort Saskatchewan doctor examined his body. Bremner's body was embalmed and buried in a walnut casket and the funeral officiated by Rev. Tait.</p>	<p>Funeral Record, email from Susan Bremner to Jane Ross, 28 January 2011</p>
1928	<p>Although his death was by his own hand, he was not buried in non-sanctified ground, as was sometimes the case for suicides.</p>	<p>Personal observation of gravesite, Edmonton Cemetery, 8 June 2011</p>
1910	<p>Bremner wrote his will 24 October 1910. If he and Edith were to die at the same time he bequeathed: Alice Fielders \$5,000; Helen Fielders \$1,000; Mrs. Wm. Robinson \$1,000; St. George Jellet \$2,000; Laurence Jellet \$500; Eva Jellet \$500; David Bremner \$1,500; James Bremner \$1,500; Donald Bremner Jr. \$1,500; William Bremner \$1,500 with the balance of the estate to be divided equally between his two brothers, Alexander Hamilton (Hampy) and Donald. His household good were valued at \$1,300; the farm implements at \$650, horses at \$575; cattle at \$1,430 and sheep at \$80. His book debt and IOUs amounted to \$771.40. He had bank stock worth \$240 and his crop was worth \$175. Other property not counting his real estate amounted to \$1,195. His three quarters were valued at \$36,615.48. He kept a codicil to his will at home.</p>	<p>Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Probate of Will. Also, Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Application for Letters of Administration with Will Annexed</p>

Charlie Bremner's death		
Date	Details	Source
1928	Michael Thomas Laverty, Manager of the Royal Trust Company of Edmonton, acted as executor of the estate. Although he estimated that Bremner's aggregate value was \$43,001.58, his net worth was only \$32,281.07.	Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Affidavit of Value and Relationship, Succession Duty Act, 9 November 1928
1928	Perhaps because Alexander Hamilton was in England, both he and Edith, executors of the will, turned over the execution of the will to the Royal Trust Company. Usually, though, a bank or trust company is brought in to administer an estate in the case of bankruptcy.	Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Probate of Will
1928	At the time of his death, Bremner had: two dwellings worth \$5,000; a frame garage worth \$300; dog kennels worth \$50; a workman's cottage worth \$500; an ice house and dairy worth \$50; two bunkhouses worth \$365; two chicken houses worth \$75; eight granaries worth \$550; one large granary worth \$500; a small buggy house worth \$25; a pig sty worth \$100, a workshop worth \$25 and his horse barn worth \$1,400.	Alberta, Department of the Attorney General, Probate of Will, Inventory A
1928	All livestock was sold "at a sale shortly after the death of Mr. Bremner." NE 30-53-22 W4; N ½ 29-53-22-W4; SW 20-52-21-W4 and 21-52-21-W4; E ½ 30-53-22-W4	<i>Edmonton Journal</i> , 29 November 1929, p. 1 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca
1929	Schroter bought the 600 acre [sic] farm for \$36,000. At the time, 400 acres were under cultivation. "The deal was handled by M.T.F. Laverty, manager for the Royal Trust Company which was the administrator of the property since Bremner's death. "The Bremner farm, actually located in Bremner, was a source of pride to all who had guests on motor trips through the Edmonton district. It was looked upon as one of the finest farms in this part of the province having an attractive residence, good outbuildings and a wide sweep of grain fields."	<i>Edmonton Journal</i> , 29 November 1929, p. 1 from http://peel.library.ualberta.ca